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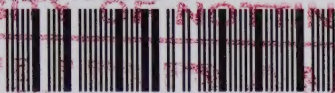
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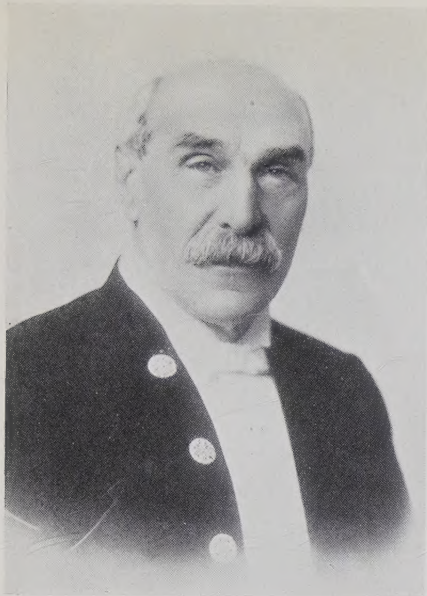


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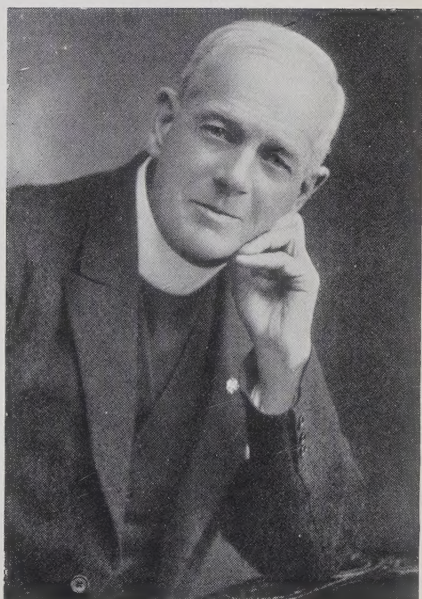
A HISTORY OF BEDDINGTON

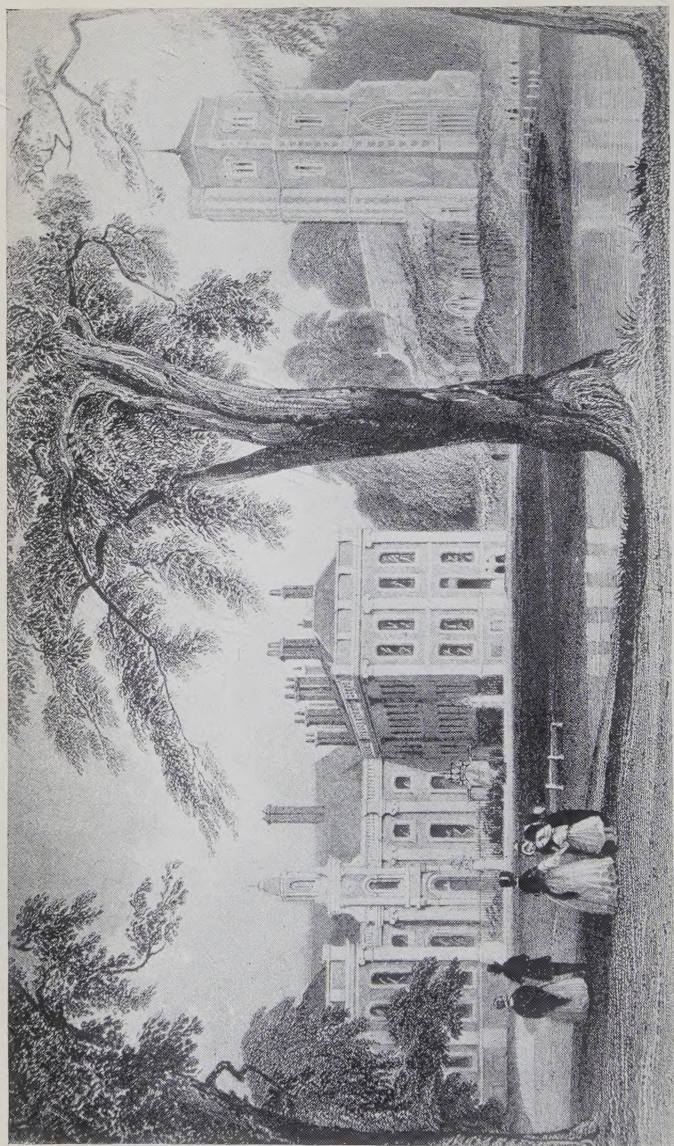
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J. H. BRIDGES, J.P

THE REV.
THOMAS BENTHAM, M.A.
(The Author.)





THE CAREW HOUSE
(*circa 1850*)

[Frontispiece,

A HISTORY OF BEDDINGTON

BY THE REV. THOMAS BENTHAM, M.A.

VICAR OF S. MILDRED'S, ADDISCOMBE, AND FORMERLY ASSISTANT
CURATE OF BEDDINGTON



LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1923

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TO
THE REV. HUGH ALEXANDER HODGSON, M.A.

RECTOR OF BEDDINGTON

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

IN MEMORY OF MANY YEARS OF PLEASANT

ASSOCIATION AND FRIENDSHIP

PREFACE

IN offering this little work to the public I am only too conscious of its many faults and failings. In the first place, it is in many respects incomplete; and secondly, there will be much to criticise in its arrangement and style. I can only offer as an excuse that it was written hurriedly in response to a request from the Churchwardens and Parochial Council of Beddington, who had found that there was an urgent demand for such a history from the many who visit the church and from the people of the neighbourhood. At all events, I can say that I have tried to omit, as far as possible, wearisome details, and to keep to matters of real interest.

Through its connection with the Carew family, who owned and dominated Beddington for nearly five hundred years, many great personages come into its history. It was visited by three monarchs—Henry VIII, Elizabeth (twice), and James I. Sir Walter Raleigh and Lady Raleigh, too, were closely associated with the place—Beddington, indeed, may have been the burial-place of the

former. The church, too, is ancient and beautiful. There are few so picturesquely situated and with such an interesting past. The chapter on the life of the people is drawn mainly from Dr. Jessop's essays. He describes the life of the peasant as it was some six hundred years ago, and I have assumed that it remained much the same until Tudor times. For other facts I am indebted to some of the county histories, especially Aubrey's, the oldest of them all; to Mr. Barrett's "History of Carshalton and its Neighbourhood"; to Mr. Williams' "History of Wallington"; to the Rev. Clement Sharpe's "Little History of Beddington"; and to the recollections of some of the old people who were still living during my time at Beddington and have now, alas! passed away—Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roffey, and others. To Mr. Dawson, who was closely associated with the church during many years, I owe much information, and I am specially grateful for his gift to me of certain Carew papers of the Elizabethan period, from which I have made many extracts which appear in this book; and to my son Tom (Lieut. R.A.M.C.), who, just before his sad death in 1919, transcribed many of these old documents. Most of the pictures were taken by Mr. Noakes, an old pupil of mine, who now lives in New York. For the picture of the leaden coffin I am indebted to a beautiful pen-and-ink drawing by Mr. A. R. Knight, of Kingsley, Beddington. The picture of Lady Raleigh is from

a photograph of her portrait which hangs in the National Gallery, Dublin, kindly procured for me by Miss Wotton. The Dublin authorities have graciously permitted me to reproduce it. Finally, I must thank the Churchwardens, Mr. W. A. Winton and Mr. R. Henderson, who have taken the warmest interest in this publication, and have spared no effort to make it an accomplished fact; and also the Rector and the Committee of the Royal Female Orphanage for granting me every facility in making my researches.

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A HISTORY OF BEDDINGTON

CHAPTER I

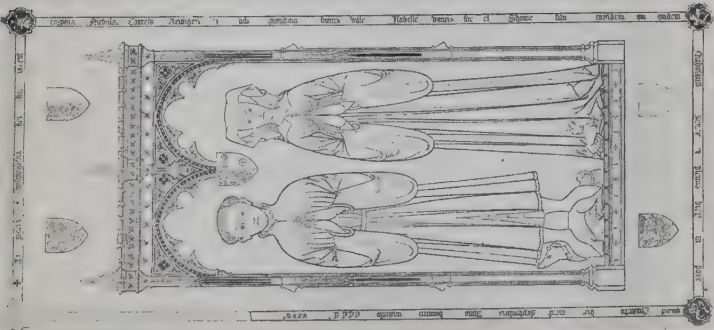
EARLY HISTORY

IT is usual to begin the history of a place by making some attempt to account for its name. It has been suggested that it was originally the town of some British tribe called the Bedingas. As we don't know that such a tribe ever existed, we may put this down as an ingenious and rather fanciful conjecture. There is another suggestion that, as it was about a day's journey from London, travellers in a southerly direction might find it a convenient place in which to obtain a bed for the night. I suggest that it was the town of Bedding, *i.e.* the son of Bede—"ing" being the Saxon suffix meaning "son of." In the early days of Beddington there would not be much to be seen except almost trackless forest and swamp, of which the coot, the bittern, and the hawk and heron among birds, the wolf and fox, deer and wild boar among animals, were the chief inhabitants.

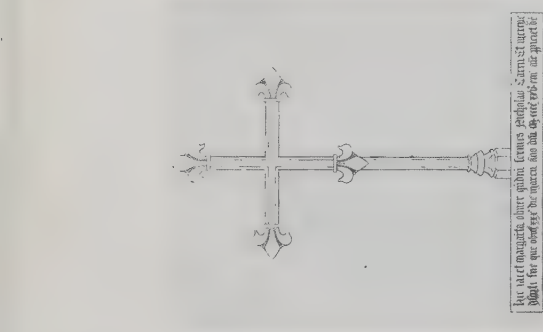
Possibly there may have been some tribe of ancient Britons; but we know nothing really of the inhabitants till Roman times, when we find distinct traces of Roman occupation. The foundations of an old Roman villa were unearthed in 1871 on the present sewage farm (a full account of this may be found in the *Proceedings of the British Archæological Association*). An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found about 500 yards south of this in the same field, in which were skeletons and sepulchral urns, spears and daggers. Coins also of Caracalla and other Roman emperors were found near the site of the Roman villa. A Roman villa presupposes a Roman road, and it is possible that the ancient Stane-street may have lain close by, and its course may have been along Beddington Lane. At the Conquest, from the Domesday Book we find that there was a church, 5 bondmen, 2 mills at 40 shillings, and 24 acres of meadow. There must have been a church as far back as A.D. 890, for it is recorded that Aethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, died at Beddington in 894, probably on one of his visitations. He was afterwards placed in the Calendar of English Saints. (Beddington was in the diocese of Winchester up to comparatively recent times.) The mills probably were on the same sites as that now known as Wallis's mill, and the mill at Hackbridge. The 24 acres of meadow show what a vast area there was of uncultivated forest even so late as

the Conquest. The manor was then in the hands of a family known as De Watville, who held it of Richard de Tonbridge. Later he acquired the full possession and paid for it annually a crossbow. From this family it passed to various owners, the last of them Sir Richard Willoughby, who had an only daughter married first to Sir Thomas Huscarle and later to Nicholas Carew, to whom was left the manor about 1350, it being then of the value of 100 shillings. By his wife he afterwards became possessed of the manor of Huscarles, and the two manors were thenceforth for some centuries in the hands of the Carews. Carew came to Beddington in 1350, the year after the first outbreak of the Black Death, which again broke out in the years 1361 and 1369. Whole manors were swept of their villeins, the clergy especially suffered: in the list of the Rectors of Beddington there are gaps about this period, very likely they and other officials died off so quickly that it was impossible to keep an account. There could not have been much land under cultivation for many years, as there were hardly any labourers left. More than 60,000 were buried in 1349 in the burial-ground of the Charterhouse alone. This Nicholas Carew, according to Mr. Barrett, was buried between the south porch and his brother's grave, but there is no trace of the grave left, unless it be that queer old weatherworn tombstone from which the inscription has long gone, at the end of the path

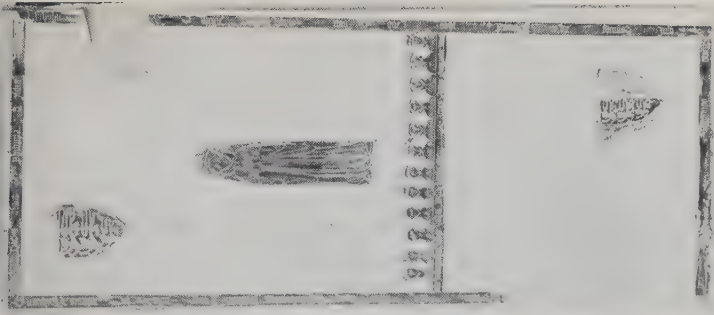
near the south door. Nicholas was Knight of the Shire, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and also executor to Edward III. He died in 1391. The Carews always had great respect for their founder. You will see from the genealogical table, found in various histories of Surrey, that the name of Nicholas occurs in every generation. There followed three Nicholases. The accompanying picture shows the second of the three. There you have him and his wife Isabella, and the brass is to their memory and that of their son Thomas. The date of his death is given at 1435, which was in the reign of Henry VI. He had a second wife named Mercy. Another brass, hidden under the choir stalls, is to Margaret Oliver, a nurse in the family of Nicholas and Mercy. A third, also hidden under the choir stalls, is to Philippa, daughter of Nicholas and Mercy, who died 1414. These four personages—Nicholas and Mercy, and Philippa and Margaret Oliver—form an interesting group. They tell us a little tale of their own. One can imagine Philippa a delicate child, all the more beloved because of it, tenderly watched and cared for by Margaret Oliver, slipping down gently to an early grave—the sorrowing parents placing this costly memorial over her remains, keeping the old nurse with them for the remainder of her days, and providing when she dies that a like costly memorial shall be placed over her. It is a refreshing thing to come across; it speaks of duty faithfully done, of affection



BRASS TO NICHOLAS AND
ISABELLA CAREW.



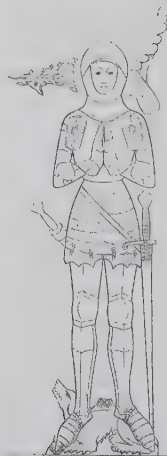
BRASS TO MARGARET OLIVER.



BRASS TO PHILIPPA, DAUGHTER
OF THOMAS AND MERCY
CAREW.



A CAREW BRASS SAID TO
HAVE BEEN STOLEN OUT
OF THE CHURCH.



Roger Elynbrigge
 Hic iacet Rogerus Elynbrigge cognominatus
 filius Rogeri de Elynbrigge in comitatu
 Northamptonie obiit die 20^{ma} Julii anno
 regis Ricardi secundi 1384
 Hic iacet Rogerus Elynbrigge cognominatus
 filius Rogeri de Elynbrigge in comitatu
 Northamptonie obiit die 20^{ma} Julii anno
 regis Ricardi secundi 1384
 Hic iacet Rogerus Elynbrigge cognominatus
 filius Rogeri de Elynbrigge in comitatu
 Northamptonie obiit die 20^{ma} Julii anno
 regis Ricardi secundi 1384

BRASS TO ROGER ELYNBRIGGE.

between master and mistress and servant in ruder times, of which we should like to see more in these enlightened days. Another fine brass hidden under the choir stalls is to Roger Elynbrigge, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the reign of Henry VI. Where he lived at Beddington is a mystery or if he had any connection with the Carews. He is mentioned in Fuller's "Worthies," but I believe there is no more said about him than what has just been stated. These are really the only brasses in the church of any interest. There was one of a knight of the Carew family stolen out of the church, which is reproduced in one of the Histories of Surrey, but there is no inscription to tell which of them it was. The fourth Nicholas died in 1466, leaving a son who died young, so the estates passed to a cousin Richard Carew. He was Governor of Calais, and there had the old lock of the Hall made, of which I shall have something to say later. He died in 1520. His tomb is in the chapel; this was erected to him during his wife Malyn's lifetime, for her name appears with a vacant space for the date of her death, which was never filled up. She actually died, as the Register tells us, in 1544. The brasses on this tomb were restored by Mr. Henry Tritton; he had them made from etchings in the British Museum, and so carefully was the work done that they fitted exactly into the spaces left by the old ones. Richard was followed by another Nicholas, but the greatest of the name, *the* Nicholas

in fact. He succeeded Richard as Governor of Calais, received a coat of rivet from his master as a mark of favour. Probably the old helmet, of which a picture is given facing page 7, which used to hang on the trophy of arms in the hall was his. He was cousin to Anne Boleyn, but for all that no particular friend of hers. He was opposed to the divorce of poor Katharine of Aragon, as most people of decent feeling must have been. Fuller speaks of him as a jolly gentleman—he was squire of the king's body and cup-bearer. He was knighted by Henry, a guest at the king's table at the banquet given to the ambassadors of Charles of Castile. He was keeper of the royal manor of Greenwich, and a great favourite with the king for a time, during which, of course, he had many enemies. More than once he suffered the loss of royal favour. Fuller relates that according to family tradition King Henry on one occasion at bowls gave the knight opprobrious language (not an unusual thing with Henry) "to which the knight returned an answer rather free than discreet, more consulting therein his own animosity than allegiance. The king, who in this kind would give and not take, being no good fellow in tart repartee, was so highly offended that Nicholas fell from the top of his favour to the bottom and was bruised to death thereby," and that this was the true cause of his execution. It may be so, but he lost the royal favour at least twice, once in 1517 and again



SIR NICHOLAS CAREW, K G.
(*temp.* Henry VIII.)



SUPPOSED HELMET OF SIR NICHOLAS CAREW, K.G.
(Now in the possession of the Royal Female Orphanage.)

in 1519. With regard to his loss of favour with the king, he was doubtless such a good fellow as to be missed—at all events he doesn't seem to have been in disgrace for long. He was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and took part in all the pageantry and festivities of that memorable time. Henry VIII. came to Beddington in 1531, and possibly held a council in the very hall that is still standing. It is said that Anne Boleyn came too, and this is not improbable as she was so nearly related to Nicholas. Carew was sent in 1532 to the court of Francis I. to prepare a meeting between Henry and Francis on the matter of Henry's proposed marriage to Anne Boleyn. Carew didn't like it, being an avowed supporter of Katharine, but he had to swallow his dislike, and had to be present not long after at the coronation of Anne. It is interesting to note that afterwards, while poor Anne Boleyn lay in the Tower awaiting execution, Jane Seymour was Carew's guest either at Beddington or at his town house, if he had one. Carew, at the request of Francis I. who had taken a great liking to him, was made a Knight of the Garter. He was present at the christening feast of Prince Edward, October 15, 1537. On Valentine's Day 1538, he was arrested for complicity in the treasonous doings of the Marquis of Exeter and others. He is said by Hall to have made a goodly confession of his folly and superstition, but this is not reliable. He died a good Catholic, being

beheaded on Tower Hill and buried in the Church of St. Botolph, where there is a tablet to his memory. The estate was confiscated by the king; the manor-house was put in charge of Sir Michael Stanhope, who was bidden to make an inventory of the goods and chattels found there. It is still to be seen at the Record Office. Among the books mentioned is a Gower's "*Confessio Amantis*," a great book of parchment lined with gold of graver's work. There were also the Rolls of the Manor and a copy of the Chronicles of Froissart.

CHAPTER II

THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

So far I have written of the great people of Beddington. It would not be amiss to give some idea of life as it was lived by ordinary people in those times, say from 1350 or earlier up to the end of Henry VIII.'s reign. His death may be said to have closed a period in which feudalism prevailed. After him a new era began, in which there was a new astronomy and almost a new earth. By the discovery of America men's ideas had become enlarged, and the invention of printing, with the dissemination of books which it involved, caused a still further enlargement. According to Dr. Jessop, during the centuries before Henry VIII. there was one resemblance to modern times, in the fact that there was a parish council. The parish was then coincident with the whole township as there were no dissenters. The parish had its own assembly, the parish meeting, when its own officers were elected yearly or for life, in all cases liable to dismissal for flagrant offences; strict account was kept of all moneys, a balance sheet was laid before

the annual meeting in the nave of the church, presided over by the rector, who had, however, nothing to do with money matters. The sexton, grave-digger, keeper of the cross, were all appointed by the parish and paid by them. The property at their disposal was often enormous, consisting of houses and lands and flocks and herds and precious jewels and costly vessels of silver and gold, ornaments, church furniture, bells and candlesticks, crosses and instruments, carpets, vestments, hangings and service-books. No one died then without leaving something to the church. Bequests there were of poor widows' wedding rings, articles of dress, brass pots, honey and sheep. People might do worse with their belongings nowadays. A strict account of all these was kept by the churchwardens. Enormous sums were then lavished on churches, but people then were proud of their churches—to them they owed all that was best in their lives. There was the dreary round of toil, says Dr. Jessop, from which there was no escape, the staggering behind the bullocks that dragged the plough, the hovels in which they were huddled, where the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof, the coarse food, the insufficient clothing, the horrible skin diseases with which they were attacked, the dreary monotony of it all—

“The long mechanic paces to and fro,
The set grey life and apathetic end.”

The Church was the one bright spot in it all.

The workings of the feudal system tended to keep them down; in the Church they had a voice—there they could be men and call their souls their own. All distinctions were gone there—they were all, high and low, rich and poor, the children of God; there they learnt the value of freedom. Here, too, were schools where they could acquire knowledge and rise above the level of the beasts and learn something of what life should be. No wonder saints' days were frequent; they had good earthly reasons for reverencing the Saints, for on saints' days they were free from the depressing grind of their daily toil. Occasionally, too, there might be on a saints' day a mystery or miracle play given in the churchyard, or there might be a visit from some pilgrim or wandering friar bringing news of the great outside world. In this way the Church stepped in, on this day and that, to give them a higher and easier service in which they willingly joined, viz. that of the Lord their God. There is a strong prejudice among the working-classes against the Church in these times: I don't think there would be if they only realised what the Church had done for them in the past, how it was their sole defence and refuge and comfort in the days of their enslavement.

A word or two about the carved work and ornaments of the church. There is a general idea that these were the work of the monks. It may have been so occasionally, but there is plenty of evidence

to show that they were done locally; there were workers, so says Dr. Jessop, in gold and silver in many villages, and skilled artisans of all kinds. There is every possibility that the old screen of the Carew chapel and the old choir stalls were made and carved by the village carpenter. This local work in and for churches survived for a long period, and I hope it will be revived. There is a curious confirmation that it long survived in Beddington, in the fact that the old bells were cast in the hollow next the sandhill (now part of the recreation ground). Old Mr. Lambert, who was born and lived his early life at Beddington, at the age of 79 told me that, as a boy, he was told by the great grandfather of the then leading bell-ringer, who was then 80 years old, that he (the great-grandfather) had seen the casting of the bells when he was a boy. There are remains of brickwork to be seen there now.

Then a word or two about the houses of the peasantry. There were no windows, the fire was in the middle of the house, the children grovelled in the ashes, there was a bed of straw in one corner—no light but that of the fire. The loaf was as dark as mud and as tough as shoe leather. The fuel was the turf found in the forest. When the corn was reaped the swine were turned into the stubble, where they roamed about and picked up what they could—there and in the forest. Then they were slaughtered and salted for winter fare. Salt

was then very expensive, being got by evaporation from sea-water in pans near the seaside. Only a hundred years ago salt in Beddington was 5*d.* a lb. What must it have been five or six hundred years ago! Bacon must then have been rancid and the ham alive with maggots. No potatoes, no tobacco, no tea—only water, beer or cider to drink. The dress of the labouring man was a kind of tunic with a girdle of rope round the waist, in which a knife was stuck; the death-rate among children was enormous. There were horribly cruel laws, too, against the peasantry, and the gallows and pillory were seldom out of use. All this tended to make men savage and bloodthirsty—"As well hang for a sheep as for a lamb." No wonder that there were plenty of outlaws who took their chance in the forest and seized whatever in the shape of plunder came their way rather than live such a miserable life.

CHAPTER III

LATER HISTORY OF BEDDINGTON

AFTER the death of Sir Nicholas Carew, the Manor passed to the king; from him it went into other hands for a time and afterwards came back to Queen Mary. She restored it to Francis, the son of Nicholas, who had been for some time in her service. He, too, was evidently a man of great and many attractions, for he prospered under Mary and still more under Elizabeth, who came to see him twice, in 1599 and 1600. He was not a man who cared for Court. Very likely his father's experience did not encourage him. So he mostly stayed at home and attended to his house-building and his garden, and that garden was evidently very wonderful. He constructed an orangery from seed said to have been brought by Raleigh from Florida, and the wall of that orangery is still standing—a wonderful piece of workmanship. It is some three feet thick, and its interior is a network of flues by which the orangery was heated.

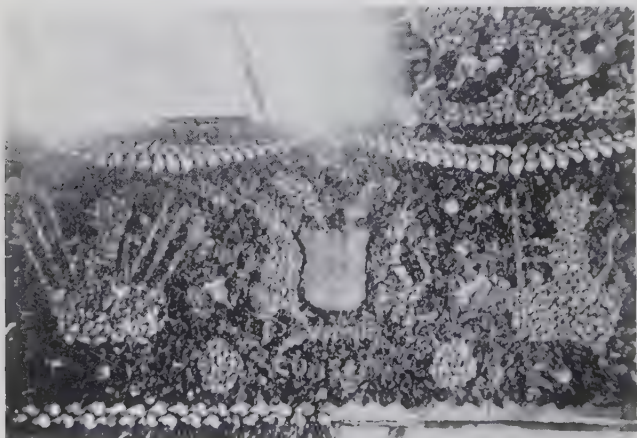
Evelyn in his diary mentions visits to Beddington in 1633, 1658, and 1700, and describes the



ORANGERY WALL.



EXTERIOR OF OLD SUMMER-HOUSE (NOW GONE).



INTERIOR OF OLD SUMMER HOUSE SHOWING SHIELD AND
MOTTO OF CAREWS WORKED IN SHELLS.

orangery as 200 feet long, with trees 13 feet high, and says that the annual produce amounted to 10,000 oranges. He says also that "pomegranads" bear here. According to Fuller, Francis, as the time approached for Elizabeth's visit, prevented the fruit of the famous cherry tree from ripening until the queen, who was very fond of cherries, had arrived. He stretched a sort of canvas covering over the tree, which was kept moist with a scoop or horn as the heat of the weather required. When he knew that her arrival was shortly to be expected, he removed the covering and allowed the fruit to ripen. The orangery was destroyed by a great frost which occurred in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and the cherry tree was blown down in a furious gale, which also blew down some 300 trees in the park. There was in my time a table belonging to a Mrs. Shove, who lived in Beddington Lane, the top of which had been made out of the cherry tree. In addition to the orangery there were many curiosities in the garden which lasted for a long period—among them a summer-house at the top of which was painted a representation of the Armada sea-fight. There was until recently a summer-house there, lined with a kind of mosaic work in shells, in the panels of which are to be seen the arms of the Carews. It was said to date from Sir Francis Carew's time, but I should not like to vouch for that; at all events it was very old and worth preserving, and should not

have been allowed to fall into decay through neglect. The beauty of the place was much enhanced by the Wandle which flowed then in a considerable stream through the garden, thence under the house by a culvert into the park in front, where it formed a small lake encircled by avenues of trees. It was then a stream of considerable volume as the culvert through which it flowed is large enough to admit a carriage-and-pair. The stream, now sadly depleted, has been diverted and flows in another direction. There is an ancient dovecote in the part adjacent to the house, built about this period, which is almost unique, there being only one other like it in England. It is octagonal in shape and contains nesting-places for 1000 pigeons. Sir Francis also made that famous walk which is still known as Queen Elizabeth's walk. It began evidently just outside the church path opposite a side door which leads out of the garden, and led up in winding fashion, long before the present cutting was made to form the high road to Croydon, to what are now the grounds of Queen's Wood. Elizabeth was an old woman when she came to Beddington, but she hadn't yet ceased to be greedy of attention. Doubtless she had a large following. Along this walk, then, Elizabeth may have wandered, her mind busy with the memories of a glorious past, and especially of the great sea-fight which had been fought only ten years before, and sometimes all too absorbed in present



QUEEN ELIZABETH.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S WALK.
(As it is to-day in grounds of Queenswood.)



PART OF CHURCHYARD SHOWING YEW TREE WALK.

events. For it was a time of much excitement all over Europe. There was a great struggle going on in Northern Europe for civil and religious liberty, in which Elizabeth and all England were deeply interested. She had good cause for serious meditation. With her very often, as she went to breathe the invigorating air at the top of the down, would go Raleigh and Cecil, and others of that goodly and gallant company that haunted her court and were always at her beck and call. If she wanted a place for quiet thought there was none more suitable, and the name which clings to it still is a proof that she did use it fairly often. This walk was a fashionable resort for long after her time. In George III.'s day, so says Mr. Williams, it was frequented by all the grandees of the neighbourhood after their early dinner-hour—ladies in Dresden shepherdess dresses, followed by their lap-dogs, and the gentlemen with plum-colour coats perhaps, white silk stockings with pink clocks, pink silk breeches and pink satin waistcoats. The trees were cut down in 1835, the sad deed being bewailed in this poem by Miss Charlotte Cookson, entitled, *To the Memory of the Ladye Walk at Beddington* :

The Village pleads in vain ; the Doom is past,
And thou, sweet Grove art sacrificed at last ;
Thy graceful line of variegated shade,
That crowned the summit of the far-spread glade,
O'er which the sun of centuries has been shed,
And countless moons their silvery lustre spread,
O'er which the storms of Ages rushed in vain,

Destroying Man has levelled with the plain ;—
 No vestige left to tell our sons that here
 Rose the green bowers to their forefathers dear.
 The Village Pride ! a haunt beloved by all,
 By every rank regretted in its fall ;
 Dear to the cultured mind that loves to trace,
 In thought, the footsteps of an ancient race ;
 And to the rustic heart who views thy shade,
 Dear by a thousand Recollections made.

Oft have I seen, between thy parted Maze,
 The hoary Peasant stand awhile to gaze,
 Where glows beneath the summer evening sun
 The cultured Fields where youthful work was done ;
 His hands for Toil or Mischief powerless now,
 Crost on his Staff—while he remembers how
 His happy Childhood shouted in the Breeze,
 Plunged in the tangled Brake, or climbed the Trees :
 Again—in Youth and Manhood's graceful Pride
 He courted here, his Mistress and his Bride :
 Advancing still in years—this path they trace,
 On Sabbath Eve, with all their Infant Race ;
 Ev'n now, though haply in the world alone,
 He loves the Spot which these delights have known.
 A Royal footstep—and a Royal Name
 Hallowed thy shade and gave it half its Fame.
 Her feet, to which the Powers of Europe bowed,
 Prest this lone path—and left the Courtly Crowd.
 That Regal Eye—that quelled the pride of Men,
 Glanced kind approval o'er thy quiet glen :
 That lofty Mind that bore resistless sway,
 And made her people from the heart obey,
 That in their love—with pious energy
 From Superstition set our Altars free,
 Mused in this green retreat, awhile alone,
 And wish'd perchance its quiet were her own.

Alas ! Alas ! this innovating Age
 Nor Bower, nor Altar can withstand its Rage ;
 How oft we see these purest Gifts of Heaven,
 These little Pleasures by our Maker given
 To soothe our Labours—raise our grateful trust,
 Ourselves destroy, and trample in the Dust.
 And can it be ? the saddened thoughts that rise,

As from this ruin'd scene I cast my eyes
 To where arises from the neighbouring Plain,
 The loved, the venerated Village Fane,
 Is there an omen in these fallen Trees
 Of future changes, yet more sad than these ?
 When haply like these prostrate Elms be laid
 The Faith established by that Royal Maid,
 And in the liberal Maxims of the day
 Our simple, ancient Worship melt away.
 There is a Power that can avert the blow,
 If we His Creatures our Obedience know ;
 There is a Power that can our Light remove,
 In due Chastisement of our want of Love.

Farewell sweet Grove, although thy Shade no more
 Speaks to the Heart of pleasant days of yore,
 Although no more thy noble boughs on high
 Wave o'er Man their shadowy Canopy,
 And shelter from the Sunlight's dazzling Power
 In thy lone Path his meditation hour,
 Though there no more the feathered Warblers range,
 May Nature aid thee to resist the Change,
 Reft of their Leaves and prostrate on the Plain,
 Still may thy spirit in the Earth remain.
 Thy Roots retain their birthright in the Soil,
 And mock the Spade and Ploughshares useless Toil,
 Mindful of former honours—wild and free,
 Indignant, scorn a vulgar Field to be ;
 And upward send a never-ceasing Race,
 Of springing sapplings to supply thy place,
 The long Grass there in greenest native Hue
 Harbour the Primrose and the Violet blue ;
 And village Children to thy Brakes resort,
 To pluck wild Roses for their May Day sport,
 And wandering Lovers on their moonlight Way
 Shall pause, regretful on thy bounds, and say,
 While sad remembrance checks their social Talk,
 That Copse-Wood fringe was once Our Ladye Walk.

That Raleigh was a frequent visitor to Bed-
 dington who can doubt. He married Sir Francis
 Carew's niece, the sister of Sir Francis's heir,
 for Sir Francis was unmarried. Who so likely
 to be often a guest as his niece, who afterwards

became Lady Raleigh? There is, I believe, an entry of her baptism at Beddington, which the register records thus: "Elizabeth Throgmorton (baptised) April 16, 1565." If this be her baptismal entry, it shows that Raleigh must have been about fifteen years older when he married her at the age of 44; at all events, considering her near relationship to Sir Francis, she must have spent much of her life there, and it was there probably that Raleigh first met her and learned to love her. There are traditions that Raleigh planted his first crop of potatoes in Sir Francis Carew's garden, and that the old snuff-mill, now a bakery in the possession of Wallis & Co., was Raleigh's property. As is well known, he was the first to introduce potatoes and tobacco into England. He had his last interview with James I. at Beddington before he sailed on his disastrous expedition to the Orinoco, promising James to supply 2000 men-at-arms, fully equipped at his own cost, for the expedition. As history tells us, the very stars in their courses seem to have fought against him, and James, that weak and cowardly monarch, in deference to the urgent demands of Spain ordered his execution. That he and his wife dearly loved Beddington is shown in that pathetic letter which Lady Raleigh wrote to her brother Sir Nicholas Carew on the day of Raleigh's execution, October 29th, 1618. She says:

"To my best brother Sir Nicholas Carew at Beddington. I desair, good brother, that you will be pleased to let me berri the worthy boddi of my nobell hosbar Sir Walter



SIR WALTER RALEGH



LADY RALEGH.
(Wife of Sir Walter Raleigh.)

Raleigh in your Church at Beddington—wher I desair to be berrid. The lordes have given me his ded boddi, though they denyed me his life. This nit (night) hee shall be brought to you with two or three of my men. Let her her (hear) presently.

“ E. R.

“ God holde me in my wites.”

There has always been strong belief in the place that he was buried at Beddington. I know that elsewhere he is said to have been buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and this is upheld by the entry in the register of his burial there in October 1618. The actual day is not named. In 1918, when the tercentenary of his death was celebrated, there was some discussion in the papers with regard to Raleigh's burial-place: Miss Wotton, a descendant of Lady Raleigh, wrote an interesting article in *The Times*, in which she strongly upheld the theory that he was buried at Beddington. Her contention was that the whole of the argument for his burial at St. Margaret's rests upon one line which records his name among the burials, and that that goes for practically nothing. The execution was early in the morning, the body couldn't be kept lying in the street, Lady Raleigh had only the day before been granted possession of his body, so she had had no time to write to her brother at Beddington, as she did not leave her husband till midnight. It was imperative to seek the temporary shelter of an adjacent church and put the body in a vault out of sight of prying eyes. This action was

recorded in the register, as we know. There was plenty of time to send the body later in the day to Beddington with, as Lady Raleigh says, "two or three of her men." It looks to me as if the above letter came with the body. That letter and the popular tradition seem to me strong evidence in support of her statement; that there was no entry in the register of Beddington of his burial might be accounted for by the need of secrecy. Sir Nicholas Carew would wish to keep the matter as quiet as possible to avoid the risk of James's disfavour; Raleigh's body, if buried at Beddington, would undoubtedly be placed in the Carew vault. That cannot now be searched because some fifty years ago it was filled up with concrete—the only way of settling the question is a search in the vaults of St. Margaret's. If it could not be found there, there would be a strong presumption in favour of Beddington as his burial-place. According to the Dictionary of National Biography, Lady Raleigh carried his embalmed head with her in a red leather bag until she died at a very advanced age—82 if my surmise as to her baptism is correct. Her love as a wife and her devotion to her dead husband's memory make her a notable woman for the times in which she lived. I spoke of Sir Nicholas Carew just now as Lady Raleigh's brother; Sir Francis Carew had died and Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, his nephew, had succeeded him and taken the name of Carew. There is little known about Sir Nicholas except that he set up that splendid monument in the

chapel to his uncle Sir Francis, of which I shall have something to say later, and that he took the Royalist side in 1644, and died before the Civil War was ended. He was followed by Francis, who was fined by the Commissioners for taking part against Parliament. He died in 1649, the year after the king's execution. It must have been a sorrowful time, men's hearts failing them for fear of what was coming to England. There is an ominous gap in the registers about this time, the only entries between 1650 and 1654 being the baptisms of the children of the next rector, John Cox, which may have been put in subsequently. There are no deaths recorded, and in other years there is no such omission. The Prayer Book was abolished and the Directory established—Christmas and Easter were not allowed to be kept. Sir Francis Carew was under suspicion as a malignant, the rector probably forbidden to enter his church or liable to be interrupted in his discourse. Read what Evelyn says in his Diary, and one can easily imagine some such scene as Sir Walter Scott describes in the opening chapter of "Woodstock" as happening at Beddington. One can fancy sour looks and scowling faces greeting any who showed affection for Church and king. Both Sir Francis and the rector died during this period, perhaps broken-hearted. In Queen Anne's time, the reigning Carew was another Sir Nicholas, created Baronet in 1714. To him succeeded Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, who died 1762 and was the last male

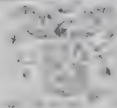
of the direct line. He left Beddington to his unmarried sister, Catherine Carew, on condition that she did not marry. She died at the early age of 27. Richard Gee, of Orpington, a cousin, succeeded her—he took the name and arms of Carew. He was of miserly habits; there was an old coat, of which he was particularly fond and which he always persisted in wearing. This was found to be lined with banknotes at his death. He was also in the habit of hiding money in various parts of the house—to hunt for which provided much excitement for his successor. I have been told, though I never saw the book, that he was the hero or villain of a story written by Farjeon in the *Illustrated London News*, entitled “Miser Farebrother”—the scene being laid at Beddington. He left Beddington to his brother’s widow, Mrs. Ann Paston Gee, the giver of the Gee gift about which there used to be much bad blood among the poor at its distribution at Christmas time. She was also childless. There is a curious thing about her marriage, viz. that there is no record of it either at Beddington or Orpington whence she came, and even in recent years there have been people searching for it, perhaps claimants to the estate. The late Mr. Pulling lent me a pamphlet entitled “The Disowned,” written in 1816 by a certain Mr. Pritchard, who was a natural son of Richard Gee, and who had been educated by him and sent to Cambridge. He had been always led to expect when his father died that there would be a substantial

legacy for him. On the strength of his expectations he married, but he soon found that Mrs. Gee, who had taken a warm interest in him while her brother-in-law lived, waxed very much cooler after his death, nay declined to hand over anything and left him to starve in a poor country living. He wrote this pamphlet in self-defence to reinstate himself in the favour of his former friends who in the days of his adversity had begun to look coldly on him. The correspondence between him and Mrs. Gee is very interesting. Mrs. Gee kept great state at the Hall—it was a wonderful sight at Christmas time to see the piles of blankets and good things that were given away. Old Mr. Lambert, whom I mentioned before, who died some years ago at the age of 82, was then a small child. His father was the tenant of the snuff-mill, and also churchwarden to Mr. Ferrers. He told me that as a boy he was taken down to the house at Christmas and was given a sovereign by Mrs. Gee, next year he received two sovereigns, the third year three sovereigns, and so on. He used to hope that Mrs. Gee would live for ever, but alas, his golden visions were blotted out by her death a year or two afterwards in 1828. There was no more sincere mourner for Mrs. Gee than Mr. Lambert. He described her as a little dark woman with ruddy cheeks and a pleasant expression. She used to be carried to church on Sundays in a Sedan chair by four of her labourers in clean white smocks. Mrs. Phoebe Plowman, in Beddington Lane, has in

her possession one of these smocks which shows really beautiful workmanship. John Ashby was the steward of the Manor and lived in the house near Beddington Lodge. He had the shooting over a wonderful sporting estate which stretched from Streatham to Epsom almost to himself, and the fishing over miles and miles of the Wandle—then and until forty or fifty years ago, one of the best trout streams in England. It was then a stream of considerable size and volume. Every year it was the custom to clean out the mud from end to end. Every year, too, the lake in front of the house was netted and the trout carried to re-stock other parts of the river. Mrs. Gee left the estate to a cousin, Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell. He was a man of some distinction, huge in bulk and stature, who had fought under Nelson at the Nile. It was he who attacked and took the French flagship *L'Orient*. He had a coffin made out of the mainmast, which he sent to Nelson as a present to remind him of our common mortality, and keep him from getting too vain through the honours that were being showered upon him. An old Life of Nelson, which I have, written soon after Trafalgar, states that Nelson called at Mr. Peddison's in Brewer Street where the coffin was kept, to have a look at it on the very day that he sailed on his last glorious, but fatal, expedition. He remarked to Mr. Peddison that he might want it 'ere long. Whether he was buried in it I don't know. Sir Benjamin Hallowell



Carew



1726

SIR NICHOLAS CAREW, BART., 1686-7—1726, M.P. FOR SURREY.



SIR BENJAMIN HALLOWELL-CAREW.

did not long enjoy his estate—only six years—he died in 1834. His monument is in the Carew chapel. He had also taken the name of Carew, so that his full designation was Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew. He was succeeded by the eldest son, Charles Hallowell Carew, who died at the age of 47 in 1849. He was buried in the Carew vault. He was succeeded by Charles Hallowell Hallowell Carew, who died in 1872 æt. 41. Old Baldwin, who formerly lived in Beddington Lane, attended the last Carew funeral before the vault was finally closed. It was on a snowy day in January, and the undertaker's men had come early to shift the coffins to make room for the new occupant. Baldwin was working in the wilderness and was hastily summoned to help the undertaker's men. They had not much time to spare, but they managed to clear a space by piling up the coffins anyhow. It was a very unpleasant task, as may be imagined. The coffins are now covered with a solid layer of concrete, and it was high time. Occasionally the vault was flooded, and there was nothing but a floor of boards between them and the atmosphere of the church. Access to the vault was by a trap-door in this floor—our forefathers didn't worry much about such things as sanitation. Charles Hallowell Hallowell Carew in his youth had fallen into the hands of moneylenders and was never able to disentangle himself from their clutches. He very soon found himself owing something like £350,000. To meet his liabilities the estates were

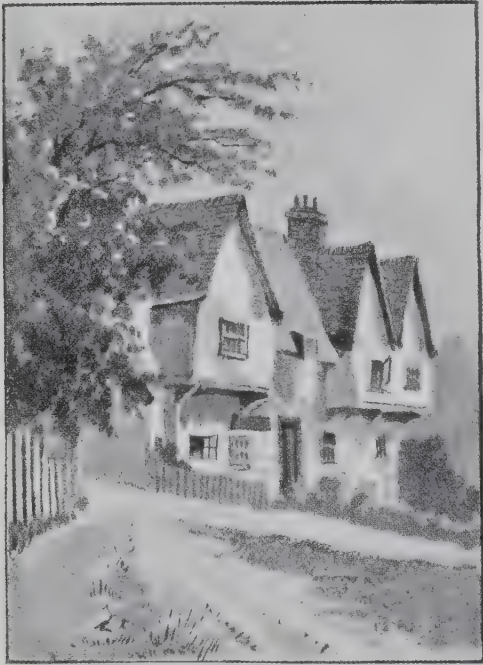
sold: the house and garden were bought by the Committee of the Lambeth Female Orphan Asylum, the outlying portion of the park was bought by the Croydon Corporation for their sewage farm, the nearer portion by Canon Bridges, the rector. Among the effects sold were a small portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein, and one of the Young Pretender, which seems to show that the family had had at one time Jacobite leanings. There were also portraits of William and Mary, Prince George of Denmark and Queen Anne. I may mention that in the interval after the sale of the estate, the house being left empty, there arrived on the scene a claimant variously named Chalkwright or Cheesewright, who forced an entry into the house and was in occupation for some time. He held high revelry there, his guests being the verger and his wife, and a certain obscure lawyer from Croydon whose services he had secured to promote his claim. He was finally dislodged by the lawyer to the estate with the aid of some labourers from the village. Like another more notorious claimant, he tried to raise money for legal expenses by issuing shares which were not greedily taken up. Since then the house has been occupied by the Female Orphans—put to a better, if less picturesque, use. Naturally there would be ghost stories about such an old house and its surroundings, in which so many famous people had dwelt. There is a story which has come down through the centuries that Raleigh's ghost haunts the walk behind the old yew tree in



ANCIENT LOCK OF HALL.



MONUMENT OF SIR RICHARD CAREW.



THE OLD POST OFFICE.

(Supposed by some to have been the original Manor-house of the Carews.)

the churchyard. An old pupil of mine, who is keen on this branch of psychological research, spent one or two nights in this walk. He never saw anything, but he was convinced of the presence of something uncanny. However it may be, the story in its way tends to show that Raleigh's body lies in close proximity and helps to prove that he was buried at Beddington. It must have had its origin in the common knowledge or general belief of the people who lived at Beddington in 1618. Just a word or two about other houses in the place. Beddington House, now, alas, pulled down, was originally a shooting-box built by Viscount Falmouth in the seventeenth century, bought later by Sir Henry Bridges, and afterwards occupied and much enlarged and beautified by his son, Canon Bridges, the late rector of Beddington. A house once stood at the corner of the park where the road past the church joins the high road. It was said to have been once the portioner's house—what this portioner was or did is a mystery—we do know that he received tithe from 200 acres of land on the north side of the church and from a house, and twenty acres on the south side. The patronage belonged to the Manor of Huscarle, while that of Beddington to the other manor. Both manors belonged to the Carews, so in course of time, no doubt by some means, the portionry was absorbed into the rectory. The house was at one time in the occupation of the Tritton family, and falling later into decay was pulled down. There is an

ancient house, known as the old post-office, which stands near the junction of the church path and Guy Road. Mr. Dodd, who was formerly curate-in-charge of Beddington Corner, and who did much patient and thorough research at the Record Office into the history of Beddington, was of opinion that this was the original manor-house of the Carews. It may have been so, but the idea seems to rest only on conjecture. It is undoubtedly of great age. Another old house is known as "Acacia Lodge" and stands to the south of Beddington Lane; it has the old-fashioned wide fireplaces and enormously thick walls which characterise ancient houses, but there is little or nothing known about its history. Another old house which should be mentioned is the Manor Farm House at the top of Hillier's Lane, now in the occupation of Mr. Mighell; it has the appearance and style of Elizabethan architecture. Near by is an old barn which I have been told was once the tithe barn, and a little way from it, nearly opposite the opening of Guy Road, were once the stocks and pillory. The field between Church Lane and Guy Road was once the site of the workhouse, and was known as "Live and Repent" field, the origin of which name it is easy to see, though not so easy to account for the name of "Cat's Brains" applied to a field which Mrs. Gee transferred to the poor of Beddington. Hillier's Lane owes its name to a certain Robert Hillier, who had the right under patent from the Crown of coining halfpennies.

CHAPTER IV

THE HOUSE

THE hall is undoubtedly the oldest portion of the house. The Surrey Archæological Society in their report of Beddington says that it was built probably by the great Sir Nicholas Carew in Henry VIII.'s time. I am inclined to assign it to Henry VII.'s reign because of the old lock which is unmistakably of that date. The heraldic emblems, the supporters, a dragon and a greyhound, are of that period. It was most likely made in France for Sir Richard Carew, the Governor of Calais. The hall dates, therefore, from the period between 1466 and 1509. Fuller says Sir Nicholas built a new manor-house—very likely he pulled down the outlying portions and rebuilt them. Sir Francis Carew again pulled down all except the old hall and added buildings to suit his fancy. The house as remodelled by him remained till 1709, when it again underwent restoration at the hands of the then Sir Nicholas Carew, and was hardly finished before one wing was destroyed by fire, in which state it remained till 1865. I have in my possession an inventory of the furniture in the house as it was

in the time of Sir Francis Carew in 1596. In the house there seem to have been eight rooms, apart from the kitchen and offices. I give the inventory of the furniture :

IN THE HALLE

Imprimis a table w th a frame, a fourme and the benches and the paynted cloth and the pictures	sum 13s. 4d.
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IN THE PARLER

Item a longe table with a frame and 10 joyned stoules	13s. 4d.
Item a longe greene carpet	16s. 6d.
Item a square tabel and a greene carpet to it	8s. 4d.
Item 3 olde turkie carpets.	3l. 11s. 0d.
Item 6 tapestrie couchins	18s. 3d.
Item 7 greene couchins	5s.
Item a court coubberd with tow drawers and lockes to them	16s.
Item a payre of virginalls with a frame	26s. 8d.
Item 2 leather cheayrres	2s. 6d.
Item the wenscote	20s.
Item the brasse andiearns with the tonges and creepers.	26s. 8d.
Item 18 pictures	6s. 8d.
Item the paynted clothes	10s.
Item 2 venise carpets	5s.
Item 2 red velvet couchins	10s. 4d.
Item for littel stoules wherof 3 be of needel- worke and 1 of etamel imbrodred with blacke velvet	6s. 8d.
Item 6 lether couchins	5s.
Item 2 needelworke couchins	2s.
Item 2 newe Turkie carpets	3l.

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE, 1596 33

Item 2 yallowe needelwork couchins and 2 orindgetauny needelworke couchins.	6s. 8d.
Item 2 curtins to the windowes in the parler with ringes & curtine rods	5s.
Sum val. 12 <i>l</i> . 3s. 10 <i>d</i>	sum 21 <i>l</i> . 17s. 8 <i>d</i> .

IN THE GREAT CHAMBER

Item the bedsted	3s.
Item a downe featherbed with a bolster & 2 downe pillowes	5 <i>li</i> . 6s. 8 <i>d</i> .
Item 2 blankets	8s.
Item 1 counterpayne of tapestrye	5 <i>l</i> .
Item 5 curtins of crimosin wosted and one vallence of needelworke with crimosin silke frindge.	33s. 4 <i>d</i> .
Item 1 longe couchin payned with velvet & cloth of Golde & lined with purpel caffia	26s. 8 <i>d</i> .
Item 2 longe couchins of purpel velvet im- brodred	6s. 8 <i>d</i> .
Item a crimosin sattin cheayre	10s.
Item 2 pictures in oyle and other waterworke pictures	6s. 8 <i>d</i> .
Item the paynted clothes	10s.
Item a payre of andierns with the creepers, tonges & fyer shouell and a bache of Iron	13s. 4 <i>d</i> .
Item 2 curtins of a cornix with iron rods & rings	6s.
Sum 25 <i>l</i> . 13s. 4 <i>d</i> .	

IN THE LITTELL CHAMBER

Item the bedsted & the hangings of wodmall and a littell cheayre	12s.
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IN THE FARTHER CHAMBER

Item one joyned bedsted	8s.
Item 5 curtins & vallence of red & yallowe saye	13s. 4 <i>d</i> .

Item 2 fetherbeds and 2 bolsters with 2 pillowes	3l.
Item 1 couerlet of Tapestry	16s.
Item 2 blankets	8s.
Item 3 wenscote settels	3s.
Item a wenscote presse	3s.
Item a couberd of wenscote	5s.
Item the painted cloth	8s.
Item a danske cheast	3s.

IN THE KITCHEN CHAMBER

Item a bedsted	2s.
Item a fetherbed with a bolster . .	26s. 8d.
Item a wollbed	3s.
Item 2 blankets	5s.
Item the paynted cloth	6s.
Item one Tapestry couerlet	5s.
Sum 17l. 13s.	

IN THE MIDDELL CHAMBER

Item a wenscote presse	20s.
Item the bedsted curtins & vallence .	20s.
Item a payre of Andierns, creepers and tongues	5s.
Item the hangings	16s.
Item a fetherbed and a bolster . . .	26s. 8d.
Item 3 blankets	8s.
Item a checkerd couerlett	5s.
Item a wenscote cheast	6s. 8d.
Item a holberd.	1s.
Item a trundelbedsted	2s.
Sum 9l. 10s.	

IN THE MAYDES CHAMBER

Item 2 bedsteds	4s.
Item a fetherbed, 2 bolsters, 2 blankets and a red coverlet	40s.
Item a wollen wheele	1s.
Item a littell french wheele	1s.

IN THE SERVANTS CHAMBER

Item 2 bedsteds	3s.
Item a fetherbed and a bolster	25s.
Item a fetherbed, a bolster, a flockbed and a matteris, 2 coverlets and 4 olde blankets .	20s.
Item a danske cheast	2s. 6d.
Item a tow handed sworde	1s.

IN THE ENTERY BEFORE THE PARLER

Item 2 settels of wenscote with loches and keyes to them	3s.
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IN THE HOUSE OF OFFICE

Item a wenscote pres, aclosestoole with a frame, an olde wicker cheayre and a scrine	10s.
Sum totall 52l. 16s.	

In the great chamber I suppose Queen Elizabeth slept. The total value of furniture is, as you see, put down as £52 16s. Perhaps you would have to multiply that by ten or eleven to get its equivalent in our money. I have also the dinner accounts of the servants, and some also for the dinners and other meals provided for Sir Francis and his guests. Mutton, fish, bread, butter, cheese, eggs seem to be the chief things consumed by the servants, but a somewhat better provision is made for the Master. Beer seems to have been consumed in large quantities—home-brewed no doubt, for there was a brew-house. Claret and other such wines were also drunk at the high table. Trout taken from the Wandle also are frequently mentioned among the eatables. Plainness and simplicity seem to be the characteristics of the meals of

that time. In his estate account we get the names of the steward and the labourers—Thomas Mabson was the steward. It is interesting to trace their histories in the register to some extent, and see whom they married, the number of their children, and the dates of their deaths. (The Rev. Richard Ward, the rector of that day, had seventeen children.) The different items of expenditure are, here and there, termed “achates”—an old Norman-French word (acheter = “to buy”). “Dick Whittington and his achate,” is said by some to be the original version of “Dick Whittington and his Cat.”

I give here a few extracts from the Carew papers in my possession which may be interesting.

On June 27, 1596, there is a receipt for payment of the 2nd subsidy to Queen Elizabeth, viz. £4, by Sir Francis Carew to Henry Ownsted of Croydon, High Collector.

In the Easter Book, 1584, we have such entries as the following :—

Goodde Nedell for xvi. hennes and a coke xxxv. egges.

for iii. dookes & a drake xv. egges.

Goodde Mant for vj. hennes & a coke xxi. egges.

And there are nine other Gooddes who pay varying numbers of eggs amounting altogether in value to *iiiis. ix^d. = 4/9*.

Thomas Nedell pays for his hous *iiid.*, for the plowman's *iid.*, for his garden *id.*

Bartolomai Manet for his hous *iiid.*, for his plowman's *iiid.*, for his garden *id.* for his two foke *iid.*, & for two tolls *iid.* & for ii Calf that he wened *iid.*

William Hock for his hous *iiid.* & for his garden *id.* & for his mother *id.*

And there are several similar entries from which it appears that the rent of each cottage, or the fine levied on it, was *3d.*, of a garden *1d.*, and that there was a tax paid to the lord of the manor of *1d.* on each child or relative or other inhabitant, and *1d.* on each animal.

Nicholas Marshal has to pay for a fine calf, *4s. 6d.* ; Mark for a crisom, *4d.* ; William Hock for a crisom, *4d.* ; and three others similar amounts.

Goodde Nedell pays for the gift of *li* (pound) of rey (rye) *1d.* & for the frat (fifth) of 4 cheses *1d.*

The sum total is *30s. 1d.* (wrongly added up).

The half-year's rent of the farms of the manors of Beddington, Bandon, and Woodcote seems to be £48 11s. 11d.

The farm at Portenall (I can't identify this place) brings in half-yearly, £3 6s. 8d.

Lands and house at Brighton bring in half-yearly, £3 5s. 8d.

Half-year's rent of Bottom Close lying at Pollard's Hill, brings in £5.

The meadow called Flemming Mede, £5 half-yearly.

	£	s.	d.	
Wheat appears to have been.	1	0	0	a quarter
Barley		10	0	„
Wool		5	2	a stobe
An ox is bought for . . .	3	5	0	
A cow	1	13	4	

	£	s.	d.
A fowl	1	0	
A fell (skin)		5	
A pelt (hide)		6	
Oats	7	0	a quarter
A bushel of ryd (<i>sic</i>) salts	10	6	
A bushel of white salts.	1	0	
Candle-wax costs.		4	a lb.
A fatte goose	1	1	
A fatte wether	5	2	
Shoeing the oxen.	2	8	
A pottle of white vinegar	1	4	
A quire of paper		8	

The labourers seem to have received 8*d.* a day. Two, Woodstock and Martin, seem to have done most of the repair work. They receive for 5 days' work in making a new rack for the beast and mending the pales round the old orchard and paddocks at the bridge going into the parks, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Woodstock is paid for digging at 2*d.* a rod. The shepherd is paid 6*d.* for looking to the sheep in the snow.

There are various entries in which the parson of the parish is concerned. He receives money for ploughing and supply of other labour and commodities.

The labourers were:—John Hughson, John Holburn, John Adams, Richard Ellis, Nicholas (Marshal), John Tegge, Robert Rogers, and Thomas Mabson was the steward, who employed a clerk to keep his accounts at 6*d.* for the half-year.

According to the register he married Joan Hunt, a widow, April 2, 1538.

John Hughson married Jane Tomson, August 10, 1563, and died February 1581.

John Holburn married Dorothy Wonham, December 3, 1553, and was buried January 19, 1590, and for burial was paid 3s. 4d.

Mrs. Tegge was evidently the housekeeper, and her wages amount to £2 a year.

Elizabeth Fulke, another woman servant, gets £1 a year.

The outhouses consisted of a brew-house, mill-house, milk-house, pigeon-house (still standing). Hawk mews near the milk-house, the great barns, stables, cow-houses, etc.

Probably the very extensive and well-lighted cellars were used partly as kitchens.

Among the documents are a receipt from the churchwardens for £8, the yearly profit of a legacy of £100 left them by Sir Francis Carew for the poor of Beddington. It seems remarkably good interest for the money.

John Webster and his wife Bridget also acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £10.

There is also a legacy of £100 to the poor of Walton-on-the-Hill.

Large quantities of beer and loaves and candles and beef seem to have been sent up to London at regular intervals, probably to Sir Francis Carew's town house, and the toll for each cartload

over London Bridge is 4*d*. What a revenue this would bring in if it existed now !

There is a certificate of dispensation from appearing of those certified at the trial of persons concerned in the outrage (outrage) committed in Southwark, dated June 23, 1592, addressed to Sir Francis Carew, knight (give these with spede).

There is one entry of a fine for a heriot. When a tenant died in feudal times the lord had the right to seize the best beast on the farm, which was called a heriot. These were afterwards commuted for sums of money. Probably the fines mentioned above in the matter of the labourer's cottages and their occupants were survivals of the same days of feudalism, money being taken in lieu of military service.

I append some transcribed pages of Thomas Mabson's accounts, which may interest the reader.

Thomas Mabson's accounts do not seem to be very accurate. My additions do not agree with his. Probably his arithmetic, or that of his clerk, was somewhat faulty. At any rate one is grateful that these documents have been preserved to us, as they give us a knowledge of the prices of commodities, of the rate of wages, and some idea of the life in and around a big manor-house as it was in the days of Elizabeth—one of the most interesting periods in English history.

A Boke for expenses At Bedington made from the feast of Saynte Michaoll Archaungell last vntill thannuntiation of o^r Ladye An^o Elizabeth Rgne nono.

Itm pd for ij li of Candell weke	vij <i>d.</i>
It pd for [———] for the greate horse	ij <i>d.</i>
It pd for a brushe to make cleane the blacke Jacks wthall	iiij <i>d.</i>
It pd for bromes for ye woman	id.
It pd to a man of Epsam in rewards for fynding of yo ^r haucke	xx <i>d.</i>
It pd myne expenses & langleis At Epsom for o ^r horse & y ^r Selfe	viii <i>d.</i>
It pd to Meddors (=Medhurst) for holping of ye bruer iiij daies	vi <i>d.</i>
It pd for A cūne for the goshawcke.	ij <i>d.</i>
It pd for iiij li of butter.	xj <i>d.</i>
It pd for ij cocks	xiiij <i>d.</i>
It pd to a glasier for mending of y ^e wyndow in y ^e stable & in y ^e parlor for one done of the glasior & his man for iiij li of leade	ii <i>s.</i> ii <i>d.</i>
It pd for ij li of bridds lyme	vij <i>d.</i>
It pd for A pese of A corde to hange clorthes vpon in y ^e galarye	vj <i>d.</i>
It pd for another pese of corde for ye stable	viii <i>d.</i>
It pd for ij li candol-wax ye xxij daie of no- vomb ^r	vii <i>d.</i>
It pd for ij bushells of best salts	xxij <i>d.</i>
It pd for ye caridge of y ^e wyne to bedington	xxii <i>d.</i>
It pd to James Cowp ^r hopyng & fechyng of y ^e wyne vessell	vj <i>d.</i>
It pd to ye parson for iiij bussels & a half of brydde corne	vjs.
Some xxs. x <i>d.</i>	

It spent a stockefyshe & a halfe.

It made in butt^r ij li.

The iiij^d weke y^e xvj daie of Apr^{ll}.

It spent a Barrell of bere.

It spent in breade xx loves.

It spent in befe vij pese.

It spent A mutton.

It spent ij fyshe.

It pd for a shuld^r of veale *xd.*

It spent in eggs vj ti

It spent in butt^r j li.

It spent in hearings xxy ti.

The fourthe weke the xxij^{ti} daie of Apr^{ll}.

It spent a barrell of bere.

It spent in breade xx^{ti} loves.

It spent in befe iiij pese.

A Boke for yo^r servants akate At Bedington ye furst
week y^e 2 daie of Aprill 1569.

It spent in bere a barrell.

It spent in breade xx loves.

It spent iiij fyshes & a half.

It spent in heryngs Qxx^{ti}

It spent in chese.

It spent in egges x.

[It spent in] fysshe iiij & halfe.

[It spent in] butt^r j li.

The seconde weeke y^e xj daie of Aprill.

It spent in bere a Barrell.

It spent in breade xx loves.

It spent iy fyshes & a halfe.

It spent in herings xxiiij.

It spent in butt^r j li one chese.

It spent a mutton.

It spent in fyshe ij.

It spent in butt^r ij li.

It made in butt^r ij li & a halfe A chese.

It spent in herings xxv eggs iiij.

The Vth weke the xxx^{ti} daie of Apr^{ll}.

It spent a barrell of bere.

It spent in breade xx^{ti} loves.

It spent in befe vij pese.

It spent A mutton.
 It spent iij fyshe ij [].
 It spent A chese eggs x.
 It made in butt^r v li.

The VIth weke the vii daie of maie.

It spent a barrell of bere.
 It spent in breade xx^{ti} loves.
 It spent in befe iiij peses.
 It spent a mutton.
 It spent in fyshe ij a d.
 It spent in butt^r iij li ij li.
 It made in butt^r vj li.
 It Pyd out in eggs vj one chese.

The vij weke the xiiij daie of maie.

It spent a barrell of bere.
 It spent in breade xx loves.
 It spent in befe vij peses.
 It spent a mutton A capon iij chakens.
 It spent in fyshe ij & a halfe.
 It spent in butt^r iij li.
 It spent a chese eggs vij.
 It made in butt^r vij li.

Yo^r Cūmyng to Bedington the xiiij daie of Julie wthin nyght,
 the ix daie of Julie at dyner.

It pd. for breade	vid.
It pd for ij cāneis	vid.
It pd for befe iij stone and iij liiijs. vid. ob.
It pd for halfe a veale	iijs.
It pd for mutton	vis. viijd.

It spent a capon.

It spent a seefoule and ij pucttes [=peewits].

It spent in houseolde breade viij loves.

It spent in bere a Barrell.

It spent ij chickens of yo^r store.

It spent in Egges viij in butt^r ij li and d.

It pd to Chyswicke and Collince for takyng of
troutes wiche were sende to Croydon . . . viiijd.

Some ij muttons a quart^r & a hanch xvs. xd.

Some of y^e befe iij stone iij^s. vid. xxxvis.

Yo^r Cūmyng to Bedington when Sy^r Nicholas Throck-
morton was with you At Supper the xv daie of Julie.

It pd for breade xijd.

It pd for iij Cūneis xxiijd.

It pd for a pottell of peason iijd.

It pd to Chyswicke Dought^r at y^e same tyme . . . ijd.

It spent in bere A barrell.

It spent in houseolde breade vij Loves.

It spent in butt^r iij^{ti} Egges xv.

It pd for a legge of Veale xd.

Itm the Cūmyng to Bedington of M^r. Martyn & others,
the xix daie of Auguste.

It pd for breade xiid.

It pd for iij Cuneis xijd.

It pd for orags* & a pottoll of Clarett Wyne . . viijjd.

It Spent in houseold Breade viijjd.

It spent in bere of Kilderkins iij and a half.

THE SMYETHS BILL

It pd for vi hooks for the galery ijd.

It pd for the making of a new lyncke for the
fettters and mendynge of A survell (shovel) . . . ijd.

It pd for a haspe & ij staples for the dore of y^e
wardrope iiijd.

It pd for a chuvel (shovel) for the kittchen . . . xiiijd.

It pd for a staffe for the fyer forke vid.

It pd for ij staples for the bedde jd.

It pd for lynchpynns for y^e carte whele ijd.

It pd for a strake nayle & haspe for y^e carte
whele

It pd for ij staves for y^e slyngs (ropes) ijd.

It pd for a payre of slyngs to London xvjd.

* = Oranges.

It pd for a slyng staff for y ^e same	id.
It pd for mendyng of A gunne for Ric . . .	xiiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for mending of A axe for nicholas . . .	ij <i>d</i> .
It pd for a currye combe for yo ^r horse . . .	ijs.
It pd for naylls y ^t Holburne had to nayle y ^e hopes of y ^e great tubbe in the bruhouse (brewery) & nailes to amende y ^e benche in ye milkehouse.	1s.
It pd for naylls for Ric wonam man had to nayle y ^e plate of y ^e wicked gate	1 <i>d</i> .
It pd for ye making of a hynge for the ote tubbe	ij <i>d</i> .
It pd for y ^e making y ^e bowe of ye keye of ye wicked gate of y ^e place	iiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for nayles to amende y ^e pugion house gate wt ^h	ij <i>d</i> .
It pd for mendyng the steyle (steel) of the Arest of y ^e little gunne	xiiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for a scowrer & a stocke for y ^e same gunne	vd.
It pd for a scowrer for ye longe gunne . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for a pynne of Iron for y ^e same gunne for to holde ye gunne in ye stocke	ij <i>d</i> .
It pd for a newe axe	xiiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for iiij carte clouts yt weyed vj li & a halfe	xiiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for cloute naylls	j <i>d</i> .
It pd for mending of ye dragges for y ^e oxen .	1 <i>d</i> .
It pd for mendyng of y ^e pale of y ^e stable. .	id.
It pd for a fyer panne for ye parlor. . . .	xxj <i>d</i> .
It pd for a haspe for ye little gunne . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for y ^e strake.	id.
It pd for setting of ye panne fast	id.
It pd for a meltyng panne for leade. . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
It pd for a clever for to cleve mutton wth .	xd.
	xvs. xid. ob.

It pd for lxix newe shuis (shoes) for yo^r horse &
geldinge At ij*d*. the shuie to Ric. elmere * . xvijs. ij*d*.

* Richard Elmer m. Ann Frith July 11, 1569, had a daughter Anne christened Feb. 1, 1578 [Anne daughter of Rich^d Elmer, blacksmith]. Richard Elmer was buried Jan. 4, 1593, & paid 3s. 4*d*.

It pd to him more for xxv ^{ti} Removs At i ^d ye	
pese	ijs. id.
It pd more to hym for xiiij newe shuis for y ^e carte	
horse at iij ^d ye pese	iijs. vjd.
It pd more to hym for iiij Removs At i ^d ye	
pese	iiijd.
	Some xxiijs. ijd.

And Thomas mabson asserts allowance as shall appere heraft^r particularlie.

	(Erased.) ¹
It ye parson quite Rent.	ixd.
It George buttela ^r rent for the game of cūneis at	
Yorley	xiijs. iiijd.
It for the Rent of Ric taylor *	xiiis. iiijd.
It John hughson wage **	xxxxs.
It. Jogn holburne wage †	xxvjs. viijd.
It. John Adams wage	xxvjs. viijd.
It Ric Ells wage	xxvjs. viijd.
It Nicholas wage	xxs.
It Tegge wage	xjs. viiid
It Thom ^a s mabson wage	xxvjs. viijd
	Some xijli. vs. ix d.

BEDINGTON BANDON

The accompts of Thomas *mabson* Bailif here as well of the rent and processes of the somes due and grows in one halfe yere ending At the xxv^{ti} daie of marche last past in the tenth yere of o^r sov^raigne Lady's Elizabeth from the firste of Saynt Michaell Archaingell vnto y^e firste of the Annuntiacon of o^r Lady^e y^e Virgon 1568.

In this y^e said accomptant chargith hym selfe with y^e halfe yere Rent of the farmes & tenants of the manor of

* Rich^d Taylor married Agnes Dunne 1548, & died Nov. 20, 1570.

** John Hughson married Jone Tomson June 10, 1563, & died Feb. 1581.

† John Holburne married Dorothy Wonnham Dec. 3, 1553, & was buried Jan. 19, 1590, & paid for burial 3s. 4d.

Egebridge,* Bedington Bandon & Wadowne of Wodcote
& the boke as apperith by y^e Rentall therof made.

xxviij*li*. vis. ij*d*.

Item ye said accomptant chargith hym selve
wth the halfe ye^r Rent of the farms of tenants
ended at the same feasts ij*li*. vis. viij*d*.

It Thomas Gilman's † rent farm of y^e lands of
Bristoonham ij*li*. vs. vij*d*.

It y^e parson for Rent of a close at Micham xs.

It for the game of cuneis in ye parke this halfe
yere vi*li*.

It for vij shepe hyds at vs. y^e pese xxxvs.

It for iiij dosons & iiij posts att xi*d*. ye pese xxxxi*vs*.

It solde to fabyan the lopping of Elmes ij dead
Elmes xx*s*.

It more of hym for one Ashe vs.

It Rd of John Wallas for one Elme. xv*s*.

It Rd of Holburne for y^e deade treis of Elmes xiiij*s*.

It R^d of Janck^e for x Elmes yt were deade xiiij*s*.

It R^d more of hym for ij oxen ij kyne x*li*.

It R^d more of hym for A caulfe vis.

It R^d of Roger of Sutton vi*li*.

It R^d of y^e parson for ij stil casks vs.

It R^d for xij bussols & a halfe of aples of ye parsⁿ
of Yorley at xx*s*. ye bussol xix*s*.

It R^d more for ij bussols & a halfe At xvj^d ye
bussol 3*s*. iiij*d*.

It R^d of stoneham for y^e half yeres Rente ij*li*.

Summ totall lxxxix*li* xi*ii**d*.

A BOKE FOR THE CUSTOMS OF LONDON BRIDGE

It pd for the customs of the bridge for a loode of
bere ye xv daie of Octobr. iiij*d*.

It pd for the customs of the bridge for a loode of
strawe ye v daie of february iiij*d*.

* Hackbridge.

† Gylman or Gilman.

It pd for ye Customs of ye bridge for bryngyng
of ye wyne to bedington *iiijd.*

It pd for ye caryage of y^e otes to London ye xix^{ti}
daie of marche *iiijd.*

[There are 7 other items of a similar nature.]

Some *ijs. viijd.*

A BOKE FOR THE WHEATE SEND TO Y^B MILNE

Itm send to the milne vj bushshels wheate the *iiij* daie of
Octob^r.

It d a bushel of wheat to holburne for to make pies here
And at London the xvijj daie of decemb^r.

[There are 12 more items ending "the xvijj daie of
marche.]

vij quarte^rs *iiij* bushshels wheate & *ij* bushshels Rye.

A BOKE HOW MANY KILDERKINS ARE BRUED

It Brued the xx daie of Octob^r xxij^{ti} kilderkins of bere.

[Four other similar entries ending "xxij daie of Mache."]

lvij^{ti} Barrels & A kilderkin.

OTES SPENT AT BEDINGTON

Item spent for yo^r horse & geldinge in otes x bushshels ye
iiij daie of Octob^r.

It spent a bushel for the pultree the same daie.

It d to ye woman A bushshel of otes for ye pultree ye x daie
of decemb bi the parson from y ix daie of decemb^r.

[There are 14 other entries of a similar nature.]

Some ix quarte^rs a bushshel.

It d a bushshel of Barlie for the pugions the *xijj* daie of
deceb^r.

[There are 6 more entries of a similar nature ending
"the xxvj daie of marche."]

v bushes & a halfe & a peche.

BOKE FOR THE DOGGS CORNE

Itm spent ij bushels Rie ij busshels barlie the iiij daie of Octob^r.

[There are seven more entries of a similar nature ending "xxiiij daie of Marche."]

A quarter vij busshels Rye & a quarter vij busshels of barlie.

OTES SOWED

It d. to nicholas ye last daie of february vj bushels.

It d to hyme ye furst daie of marche viij bushels.

It d to hym for ye harroing horses a busshel ye same daie.

[There are twelve similar entries ending "the xiiij daie of Marche."]

Some xiiij q^rters & a halfe a busshel.

Otes dd to yo^r horse kepar at bedington ij horse & a nagge by y^e parson from the ix daie of decemb^r v bushels iij gelding iij bushels.

It Is for yo^r horse and geldinge viij bushels of otes ye xij daie of decemb^r.

It yo^r blake gelding was turned into ye parke ye xiiij daie of Decemb^r & so Remeynith hopkins (?) & y^e whyte gelding in y^e old stable.

It d for yo^r horse & gelding vij bushels of ote ye xvij daie of decemb^r.

It d a bushel of otes for y^e yonge greye colte y^e ix daie of marche.

[Here follow thirteen other entries relating to the horse and gelding, and ending "ye xix daie of marche."]

Some xij quarte^rs & vj bushels.

OTES RD BY Y^E PARSON FROM Y^E IX DAIE OF
DECEMB^R 1568

It Rd of henry beaste of ots yt ye boughte vj quarte^rs ye ix daie of decemb^r.

It R^d of John hauhes of Croidon iij q^rte^rs vij bushels of ots ye xx^{ti} daie of deceb^r.

It R^d of y^e same hauhes iij qua^rt^rs & a bushel of ots ye xxiii daie of decemb^r.

It R^d of ye same hauhes ij qua^rte^rs & a busshel of ots ye vj daie of januarie.

It R^d of due of walton v qua^rte^rs of ots ye xji daie of Januarie.

It R^d of Thom^{as} grene vj quarte^rs of ots ye xxiiij daie of January.

It R^d of hauhes v quarte^rs of ots y^e v daie of february v bushels & a pecke by woodward.

It R^d of henry beaste of ots ye bought vj quarte^rs ye xv daie of marche.

Some R^d xxxvij q^rters v busshels & a pecke.

Itm Rd vi newe sacks ye xiiii daie of decemb^r.

It R^d of humfraye xxvjs. viij*d*. therof pd to shaucks of Croydon for xxiii^{ti} legge of mutton for yo^r hawks meat at vid. ye pese & xjs. vj*d*. & for befe xvj*d*. ; xijs. xd.

It pd to John adams for y^e dyscharge of the burde wage for vj weks at iij ye daie.

R^d the viij daie of Januarie iij capons.

R^d of due of walton iij capons the xii daie of Januarie.

It sende to London ij fatte capons the xvij daie of februarie.

It iij hennes killed for the hawcke by henry stales.

Also the hole some of the bere spent at Bedington for yo^r Akats and yo^r servaunts for this halfe yere xxix^{ti} Barrels of bere and so spent at London xxix^{ti} Barrels of bere and so remeynithe here and At London [omitted in accounts] barrells.

Also the hole some of breade corne spent At bedington & London y^e quarter's of wheate iij bushells [iij] & Rie, ij bushels and so remeynithe in wheate vij qua^rters and in Rie a q^rte^r & a halfe.

Itm R^d in wheate this halfe yere xij quarte^rs iij bushels in Rie ij qua^rte^rs.

The dogges corne spent this halfe yere A quarters vij bushels Rye in Barlie A quarte^r & vij bushels.

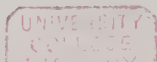
SIR FRANCIS CAREW; LEGACY TO THOMAZIN WORDE,
1623.

Be it knowen vnto all men by these presents that I
Thomazin word daughter of Richard Word Clerke and late
Rector of Beddington in the county of Surry have had and
receaved of Sir Nicholas Carew als Throckmorton of
Beddington aforesaid in the said county of Surry knyght
the full and whole summe off One hundred pounds of good
and lawfull money of England being the full satisfaction of
the legacy given and bequeathed by the last will & Testa-
ment of Sir Francis Carew of Beddington aforesaid knyght
vnto me the said Thomazin Word. And hereby these
presents I the said Thomazin Word do acknowledge myselfe
to be fully and truly contented and payed and doe acquitt
and discharge the said S^r Nicholas Carew, alias Throck-
morton knyght being executor of the last will & testament of
the said Sir Francis Carew knyght and his heires executors
and administrators from all & all manner of actions, suites,
debts & demands whatsoever which may arise and grow—
concerning the saide legacy or any part therof or any profitts
comodities or interest arising from the time of the gift of the
legacy. In wisse whereof I have herevnto sett my hand
and seale dated the ^{third}_{second} daie of Marreche in the yeare of the
raigne of our Sovereigne Lord James by the grace of God of
England France and Ireland king defendor of the faith &c.
the one and twentieth and of Scotland the seven and
fiftieth. Anno dei 1623.

Sealed signed & witnessed

in the presence of
Alexander Garth
Robert Huskington
Nicholas Woorde
Thomas Pope
Ed. Parie

the marke of
Thomas X Worde



[Nicholas second son of Richard Worde, parson Beddington, christened Aug. 4, 1583.

Jameson ninth daughter of Rich. Worde, christened Sep. 13, 1601.

Alexander Garth of Moreden married Alice Worde May 29, 1609. Alice was the sixth daughter of Richard Word, parson of Beddington.]

Be yt knowne vnto all men by these p^rsents that wee William Richbell Thomas Webbe Nicholas Hillar and John Downinge Churchwardens and ovseers for the poure of the pishe of Beddington in the countie of Surrey for the yeare 1613 have had and receaved the xxijth day of September Anno Dmi 1613 of Sir Nicholas Carew alias Throckmorton aforesaid knight the some of Eight pounds of lawfull money of England in full dischardge and satisfaction of one whole yeares profit for the some of One hundred pounds given as a legacy by the last will and testament of Sir ffrancis Carewe late of Beddington aforesaid knight hereafter to the use of the poore of the said pisshe of Beddington and now remayning in the hands of the said Sir Nicholas Carew alias Throckmorton executo^r of the said Sir ffrancis Carew. In witnes wherof wee the saide Churchwardens & ovseers for the poore as aforesaid have herevnto put o^r hands and seales the day and yeare first above written.

Sealed & delivered in

the p^rsence of

John Hillar

Thomas Smith

Will^m Richbell

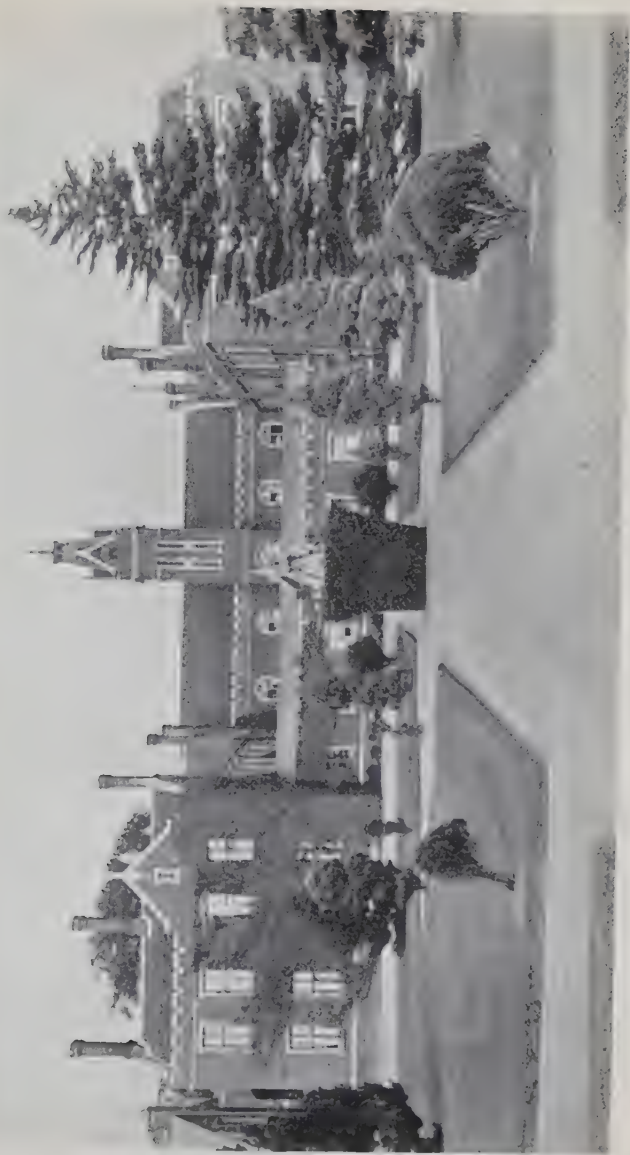
Richard hues

Thomas Webb

Nicholas Hillar

The mark of John **I.D.** downey.

Perhaps complaint may be made that in this book too much has been said about Sir Francis Carew and his affairs. But he must have been in many ways a remarkable man. Not such a showy person



BEDDINGTON ORPHANAGE.
(Present day.)



THE HALL (INTERIOR) AS IT APPEARED IN THE GEORGIAN PERIOD

as his father, nevertheless he was evidently a much esteemed and trusted individual—one who did his duty by his country and people and was just and honourable in all his transactions. Elizabeth evidently thought much of him or she would not have deigned to visit him on two occasions. The epitaphs of great personages are usually fulsome and flattering, but it is my impression that all that is said of him on his monument was fully deserved, and I can quite imagine that when he died at the ripe old age of 81 there would be many among his friends and servants who would sincerely mourn his loss, and that he would be greatly missed for many years afterwards. He strikes me as the greatest of the Carews, if greatness is to be measured by real usefulness and service.

To return to the house, the only old parts of it that remain are the hall and the cellars. The hall is 61 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and, though it has lost its panelling and certain doors have been blocked up, has its original finely-timbered roof, and up to recent times, the fine old lock was kept there. The panelling was sold at the Carew sale to a Mr. Juggins, who made it into snuff-boxes and reaped some profit thereby. The old fireplace was on the west side, and parts of it are now occupied by cupboards. In the quadrangle in front of the hall were the arms of the Carews in wrought-iron on the top of the principal gate. This was given at the time of the sale, or later, to the

Devonshire branch of the Carews, and the fine wrought-iron gates at the front were sold by the Committee of the Orphanage to some American. In the garden were also other fine iron gates with the monogram "N.C." on them, which have also been sold. There is, as I have heretofore mentioned, the wall of the orangery still standing, and there was a summer-house, lately blown down and destroyed, the interior of which was a mosaic work of shells in which could be seen the arms and motto of the Carews. The lock, which merits some description, is no longer to be seen in the hall—it has been sold to some museum. It is sad that it should have gone away, but the Female Orphanage Committee who, during the war, found themselves in great straits for money, to their great regret were obliged to part with it. Its whole surface is richly gilt, and the design consists of the arms of Henry VII. within a round-headed panel flanked by his supporters, the dragon and greyhound; at the sides is elaborate tracery. The keyhole is hidden, and is revealed by turning a head seen above the panel, which sets free a catch, and the scutcheon slides down exposing the keyhole. In the hall also is to be seen a trophy of arms such as were in use in days gone by. It is undoubtedly ancient, but there is nothing to show by whom it was first placed there. On a projecting spear of it there used to be hung the fine old helmet which I mentioned before, which has been taken down and is still

preserved at Beddington. It may have been the helmet of the great Sir Nicholas—whose was so likely to be preserved as his ? As it stood in 1865, the year of the sale, Beddington was a stately and picturesque building with its fine gates, its lake in front surrounded by avenues of fine trees ; right across the park also stretched a fine avenue of walnut trees, from which the old Croydon walnut fair was doubtless supplied. Even now, changed as it is, it is still picturesque with the fine old church alongside and what is left of the park still in front. Long may it remain so. Underground passages are always associated with old houses in the popular mind, and so it has been with this. There are some caves in the field on the south side of the Plough, dug out in the sand, which are said to have been part of an underground passage leading to the house. Certainly the soil is sandy between that point and the garden of the house, and such a passage would be fairly easy to construct, though rather dangerous to traverse ; but they were more likely constructed as a hiding-place for smuggled goods. Old people, like the late Mr. Roffey, could remember hearing tales of trains of donkeys carrying smuggled goods, being seen by night traversing the downs in the direction of Beddington. Certainly there was an underground passage leading from the house to the garden of Mr. Winton's house in Beddington Lane, said to have been frequently used by a certain Admiral Piggott

who lived there in the time of the Carews. Perhaps it was part of a longer passage intended to connect Beddington with the Archbishop's palace in Croydon, for there are traditions of such a passage. At any rate that is the line which such a passage would take. Underneath the present playroom is a chamber which evidently was once part of the cellars; at one end of it is a doorway leading into a narrow passage, one end of which has been bricked up—this looks like the beginning of an underground passage leading in the direction of Wallington. In a small thicket of trees in what used to be known as "The Wilderness," behind Mr. Thirlby's farm-house, there is a monument to a certain Patrick Maxwell Shaw Stewart, a youth who was accidentally shot. The monument marks, I suppose, the scene of the sad occurrence, and it records that it was set up by Constance Hallowell Carew.

The house, as I said before, is now in the occupation of the Royal Female Orphanage, who moved from Lambeth to Beddington after the Carew sale. At first sight it seems a great fall for a house which had been occupied by great personages, where royal councils had been held at which perhaps decisions had been taken affecting the history of the nation, to be put to such humble uses. All the glamour and romance have departed. Nevertheless, in its humble, quiet way it is doing greater service than it ever did before. It shelters under its roof

some 150 orphans who are virtuously brought up to lead a godly and a Christian life, and who receive a sound education and good food and kind treatment. Many hundreds of girls have been trained here for domestic service, and most of them have turned out well in after-life. It is a striking thing that not many years ago an old lady left all her savings (some £250) to the Orphanage in gratitude for the training she had received there. During the war and since the committee have made a point of receiving the daughters of officers and non-commissioned officers who fell in the war. Like many other charitable institutions, during these years of high prices and heavy taxation, it has fallen upon hard times, but under the able chairmanship of Mr. Edwin Goad, who with all his family have been devoted to its interests, and conferred upon it many benefits, it bids fair to hold its own and to continue its good work.

CHAPTER V

THE CHURCH

As I said in an earlier chapter, there must have been a church at Beddington in Saxon times. At the Conquest, probably, the same church was still standing, for record is made of its existence in Domesday Book. Nothing of that church remains, though it probably occupied the same site as the present one. There are fragments kept, I believe, in the choir vestry which belong to the eleventh or twelfth century. The main fabric of the present church and tower date from Richard II.'s reign, and therefore it must have been built between 1377 and 1390. Nicholas Carew, the first owner of that name, left £20 for the building of a church; we may take it then that chancel and nave date from that period, though all, probably, have undergone many modifications and transformations in the various restorations that have taken place. A silver penny of Edward II. was found under one of the pillars when the north aisle was added, which is a coin that might still have been in use in that period. The Carew chapel was built by Richard Carew in 1520. He was the father of the great Sir Nicholas, and was Governor of Calais, and his tomb is still in the chapel. The old screen between it and the chancel is of the



SCREEN OF CAREW CHAPEL.



TOMB OF SIR FRANCIS CAREW.

same date. There must have been many other monuments and other tombs.

In the church Aubrey says—

On a brass plate under the figures of two women is the inscription :

Pray for the soules of Katheryn Bereyoft late the wife of Robert Bereyoft Gentilman which deceased the 20th day of September 1507, and for the soule of Elizabeth Barton, widow, sister of Katheryn, late wife of William Barton, which deceased the 27th day of January 1507.

In the same Ile under another brass representing the figures of a woman between two sons and a daughter, is the inscription :

Here lyeth buried under this stone the late wife of Ftabion Crothorne and had also by him 5 sons and 3 daughters, and the said Martha deceased the 1st of August 1567 Aetatis suæ 27.

Round the figures of Nicholas and Isabella Carew, mentioned in the earlier part of the book, is the inscription (now partly gone) :

In gracia et misericordia Dei hic jacent corpora Nicolai Carew Armigeri et Dni quondam Nujus Ville Isabelle uxoris sue et Thome filii ejusdem qui quidem Nicholaus senex et plenus dierum quievit quarto die mensis Septemberis Anno Domini Millimo cccc xxx iii.

At the four corners are figures of the four evangelists. He mentions another near it on which are the figures of a man and woman in a posture of devotion, but the inscription is gone.

On another is the figure of a man covered by a pew, seeming in a devout posture, and under him are the Bustes in brass of thirteen persons—Guido, Johannes, Johannes, Johannes, Wilhelmus, Wilhelmus, Eleanora, Lucia, Agnes, Agnes, Margareta, Anna. Round in a ledge is this inscription, covered by the Pew :

Uxoris ejus qui obit primo die Mensis Julii Anno Domini
 Millimo c.c.c.c.
 c.c.c. xiiii
 Deus cum filiis et sororibus

(This is nowhere to be seen now.)

Probably many have disappeared, some destroyed or removed in various restorations or semi-restorations, but a very fine one still remains, viz. that of Sir Francis Carew, placed there by his nephew and successor, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. It is a fine example of the sepulchral style of James I.'s time. It is a long altar tomb upon which, between two Corinthian pillars of black marble supporting an enriched entablature, lies a full-length statue of Sir Francis sculptured in alabaster. He is represented in complete armour with a skull-cap instead of a helmet, his hands are as in prayer. In front of the tomb on a low plinth and kneeling upon cushions are small figures of a knight in armour and his lady in a ruff and long cloak together with five sons and two daughters, the latter wearing ruffs and farthingales. They represent Sir Nicholas, his wife and seven children.

Below is the inscription :

Virtutis splendore et equestri clarus honore
 Franciscus Carew conditus hoc tumulo
 Principibus fidus, præclarus amicus amicis
 Panperibus largus munificus que bonis
 Hospitio excepit Reges procures que frequentes
 Hospitibus cunctis semper aperta donus
 Innocui mores niveo candore politus +
 Lingua dolo caruit, mens sine fraude fuit
 Landatam vitam laudanda morte peregit
 Solus in extremis anchora Christus erat.

Avunauls optimo merito nepos maestissimus
 Hoc monumentum Honoris et Memoriae ergo posuit +

Above, on a black marble tablet, is the inscription:

Here resteth Sir Francis Carew knight, Sonne and Heir of Sir Nicholas Carew knight, of the Honourable Order of the Garter, Master of the Horse and Privy Councillour to King Henry VIII. The said Sir Francis, living unmarried, adopted Sir Nicholas Throckmorton sonne of Anne Throckmorton his sister to be heire to the estate and to bear his surname, and having lived 81 years He in assured hope to rise in Christ ended this transitory life the 16th of Maye 1611.

In the east window of the south aisle used to be the Arms of Carew with Motto :

Nil conscire sibi.

Near the altar, now not to be seen, were the tombs of :

Richard Reddal, rector.

Thomas Pope, rector.

Thomas Webbe of Wallington, married to
 Bridget Clarke 1615.

In the porch, John Cox, rector, who died 1669.

On west side of church : Charles Barryman alias
 Brandon, rector, who died Dec. 14, 1671.

In the south aisle, on black marble tablet, was the inscription :

To the memory of my deare mother the Lady Carew, wife of Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, whose virtuous life doth Memory deserve who taught her children Heaven's great God to serve. She departed this life on the 12th day of December in the year 1633.

Aubrey complains that through scandalous neglect many gravestones of Sir Nicholas Carew's ancestry are covered by the pews of the chancel.

There is also a monument to Sir Benjamin

Hallowell Carew with the words "The Nile" inscribed above it. The Carew chapel was originally a mortuary chapel built over the vault which contained the mortal remains of the family—it was a freehold over which the rector had no control; at the sale it was bought by Mr. Henry Tritton, who restored and adorned it at great cost, filling up the vault, which had ceased to be used, with concrete—a very necessary thing, as I have explained in a former chapter. At the death of Mrs. Tritton it was sold to Mr. John Henry Bridges, the then lord of the manor, who made it over to the church. Since then the present rector has converted it into a lady chapel. The east window of the chapel was erected by Mr. Henry Tritton, the two windows on the south wall by Mrs. Tritton, that in the west wall by Mrs. Carew. The subjects are :

East Wall—St. Gabriel, St. Michael, and St. Raphael.

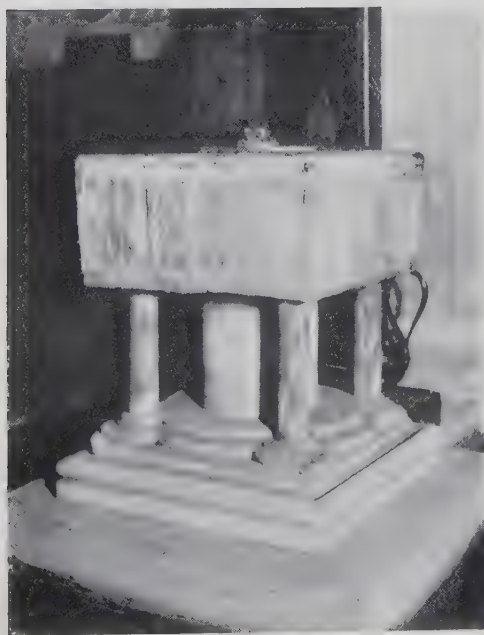
South Wall—(1) The Three Maries; (2) Faith, Hope, and Charity.

West Wall—Christ stilling the waters.

The font is of square shape supported by pillars, and is of ancient date; the south aisle, porch and tower were added in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The pulpit was given by Sir Francis Carew in 1611. In the chancel are several miserere stalls now used by the choir, three on the north side and seven on the south, dating from the fifteenth century. According to Aubrey, they formerly



PULPIT GIVEN BY SIR FRANCIS CAREW, 1611.



THE FONT.



THE REV. JOHN BLOMFIELD FERRERS, RECTOR 1783-1841.

stood in the south-west corner of the church and were set cathedral-wise, and doubtless used for saying the office for the dead for various Carews. They have been thoroughly restored and other stalls similar in appearance added. The brasses in the chancel I have described elsewhere. In Mr. Ferrers time the tower was in a very ruinous condition, and I am told it was a favourite amusement of the boys at that time to climb up after jackdaws' nests and put stones down the pipes of the organ, which was then in a gallery at the west end. Mr. Ferrers had the tower restored to some extent ; he was rector from 1783 to 1841, a period of fifty-eight years. There is a brass to his memory in the chancel. He was much beloved in the parish, but somewhat eccentric in his ways, and many stories are told about him. One story tells of his having dined at Sanderstead, and enjoyed a particular soup which was offered him, of which he obtained the recipe. Some time afterwards, being minded to have this soup prepared at home, to his chagrin he could not find the recipe, and the soup therefore could not be prepared. Time went on, and one Sunday he opened his manuscript in the pulpit ; inside it he found the missing recipe—in his joy he waved it about, calling out to his sister, “ Charlotte ! here is the recipe for the soup ! ” At his death, the Rev. James Hamilton became rector, and did much useful work for the church and parish. Among other things, he built the rectory (Mr. Ferrers had

lived in the house now known as "Riverside"), the school, and almshouses for the aged poor. He restored the church, adding to it the present north aisle, removing the galleries and square pews, reseating the church in oak, putting a new oak roof on the nave, rebuilding the chancel arch, rebuilding also the arches and piers of the nave on a foundation of concrete, removing the earth from the floor of the church and paving with red and black tiles over a layer of concrete. This was all done at a cost of £2,810. He died much lamented on Easter Day 1860, and was succeeded by Dr. Marsh, who only held the living for four years, dying in 1864. His successor was the Rev. A. H. Bridges, who was afterwards made Hon. Canon of Winchester, son of Sir Henry Bridges, who lived at Beddington House. Of the clergy of that time he was probably, by far, the richest man, and it would be difficult to calculate the amount that he spent on the church and its surroundings. To mention only a few things, he added the organ chamber and vestry, he put up the richly-carved organ screen. Painted glass windows were added to the organ chamber, depicting scenes that have reference to sacred music. A new reredos was added, in the centre of which is represented our Lord in glory with ministering angels, and on either side the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, Christ Disputing with the Doctors; the sides of the east window were decorated with marble mosaics



THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, RECTOR 1841-1860.



THE REV. WILLIAM MARSH, D.D., RECTOR 1860-1864.

representing the twelve apostles ; the sacrarium with its steps were laid entirely in English and foreign marble and serpentine. The whole of the nave was sumptuously redecorated, a new and splendid organ was added, and a new west window of a costly character. An imposing picture of the Last Judgment was placed in the north-west wall to cover the gap left by a window which was removed when the new vestry was built. A fine peal of ten bells was placed in the tower. He also bought that portion of the park in the vicinity of the church, gave a portion of it for an additional burial-ground, constructed a cricket-ground, which was the scene of many first-class amateur matches. Mr. J. H. Bridges, only son of Canon Bridges, a Winchester and Oriel man like his father, was a cricketer of considerable ability and reputation, and got together strong amateur teams to play such clubs as I Zingari, Old Wykehamists, Uppingham Rovers, Orleans Club, and Old Harrovians. It was on that ground that the famous cricketer Mr. Robert Henderson, who played many years for Surrey, received his education in cricket. He is now churchwarden, and is as diligent and attentive in that capacity as he was as a cricketer.

This cricket-ground, laid by Southerton and provided with a beautiful pavilion, afterwards became an archery and lawn tennis ground, Mr. Bridges generously allowing the club to have it rent free. Here many famous archery meetings

took place from time to time, and archers from all parts of the country resorted to it. To provide for village cricket, Canon Bridges had made a cricket-ground adjacent to it, which has since become the Beddington cricket-ground, and much excellent cricket has been played upon it. Its cricket week has been quite an event in recent years. The present rector, who played regularly for many years, by his sound judgment and his skill as bowler and bat, helped to win many a match. Among other members who played frequently were : T. S. Dury (an Oxford Blue), W. A. Winton (now churchwarden), E. T. Janson, F. C. Lingard, the brothers Lindsay, the brothers Rostron, the brothers Goddard, R. Henderson (Surrey XI.), Tom Henderson, C. E. Potheary, the brothers Windsor, Charles Jacomb, F. C. Jacomb, F. S. Harrison, F. O. P. Harrison, Gerald Coles, the brothers Reay (one of whom still plays). All of these did useful work from time to time on the Beddington cricket-ground.

It may be mentioned that Mr. J. H. Bridges, to the great sorrow of Beddington people, has now entirely severed his connection with the place. No expense was spared by Canon Bridges to beautify the church and to improve its worship, especially as regards music. Mr. Burry was then the organist and choir master, and no expense was spared to make the music as fine as possible. People flocked to the church from all parts to hear the service. At the death of Canon Bridges,



MRS. BRIDGES WITH DOG TITUS.



THE REV. CANON A. H. BRIDGES, RECTOR.
1864-1891.



BEDDINGTON CHURCH.
(From the south-west, as restored.)



BEDDINGTON CHURCH
(Western aspect, as restored.)

Mr. Burry retired, but competent successors were found, among whom we may mention Mr. Bruce and Mr. Ware. The present organist is Mr. Rawlings, and one is glad to find that under his tutelage the music at Beddington is quite up to the old standard, and that the high reputation of choir and organ is still maintained.

Canon Bridges kept up great state at Beddington House, which he had enlarged considerably, and from time to time many bishops and other dignitaries of the Church enjoyed his hospitality. Though possessed of great wealth, he was never spoilt by it; to the end he was accessible to all, rich and poor, and to the end almost, though greatly enfeebled in health, he lost no opportunity of attending his beloved church. He was a man of some presence, dignified, but with a certain dry humour of his own. He was blessed with a good wife in Mrs. Bridges, a kindly simple soul who survived him for some years, and who through all their married life had been to him a great comfort and support. It will be long before their names will be forgotten in Beddington. Never was more suitable text placed on a memorial than on his, "Lord I have loved the habitation of Thy House, and the place where Thine honour dwelleth." To come back to the church, Aubrey mentions various monuments which existed in his time—one to Grace Matthews who prayed that she might die on the same day of the year, viz. Ash Wednesday, as her daughter, and her

prayer was granted. Probably many of these old monuments have been removed in various restorations, or may be under the pews in various parts of the church. A tablet in the north aisle bears the following curious epitaph :

To THOMAS GREENHILL

“ *Mors super virides montes* ”

Thomas Greenhill borne and bred in ye famous university of Oxon Batchelour of Artes and sometyme student in Magd. Coll. Steward to ye Noble Knight Sir Nics. Carew of Beddington who deceased Sep. 17, 1633.

William Greenhill, Master of Artes his Brother, and Mary, his Sister, to his Memory erected this.

Under thy feete, interred is here
A native born in Oxfordsheer ;
First life and learning Oxford gave,
Surrey him his death and grave:
He once a Hill was fresh and Green,
Now withered is not to be seen ;
Earth in earth shoueld up is shut,
A Hill into a Hole is put ;
That darkesome earth by power divine
Bright at last as a sun may shine.

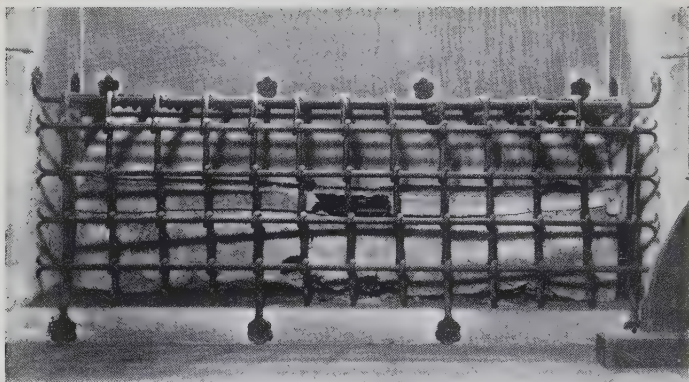
This man was evidently the steward of Sir Nicholas Carew (Throkmorton), brother of Lady Raleigh, to whom the famous letter was sent. Mrs. Phoebe Plowman, an old lady who lives in Beddington Lane, had at one time in her possession a diary kept by a steward to Sir Nicholas Carew. It was full of interesting entries of passing events, recording among other things the death of his master and the exact hour when he passed on. This diary was lent to some one, who lent it to some one else, and it was never returned to its owner—though every effort was made to recover it. It may



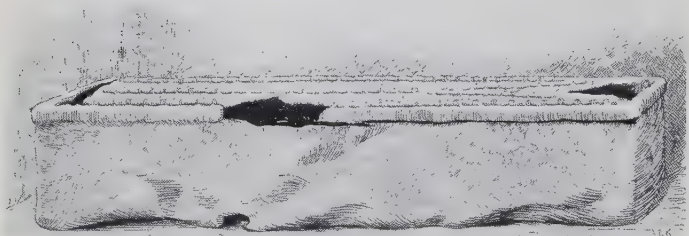
MONUMENT OF SIR BENJAMIN HALLOWELL-CAREW.



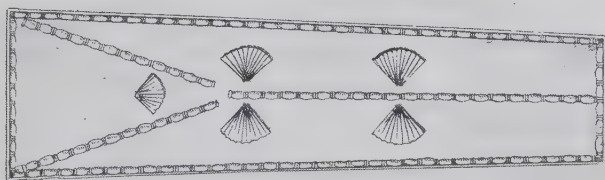
MONUMENT OF THOMAS GREENHILL.



LEADEN COFFIN, AS SEEN IN CHOIR VESTRY.



LEADEN COFFIN.



LID OF LEADEN COFFIN.
(Showing Cockle-shells.)

have been the diary of this very man, Thomas Greenhill. If this should chance to meet the eye of the present holder of it, I pray him, or her, to return it to its rightful owner—such a thing should not be lost to Beddington. In the choir vestry there is a leaden coffin which was dug up when the road leading down to the church was being made. The Surrey Archæological Society pronounced it to be of the Roman-British period. I have an old print of it given me by Mr. Dawson, the late parish clerk, evidently made at the time of its exhumation, which shows the lid as stamped all over with cockle-shells. Obviously it must have been the coffin of some friar who had made the pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James of Compostella. The cockle-shell was the distinguishing mark of all such pilgrims. I extract from Mr. Sharpe's little history the following description of the windows :

South Aisle (beginning at East end)

No. 1. In memory of Andrew and Mary Collyer-Bristow, and dedicated by their children. Subject: The Resurrection (above), The Passing of Lazarus, The Widow's Son at Nain, Lazarus, Daughter of Jairus (below).

No. 2. In memory of Elizabeth Farquhar Collyer-Bristow, dedicated by her husband Andrew. Above, Crucifixion; below, Abel Offering Sacrifice, The Passover, Abraham Offering Isaac.

No. 3. Erected by Charles Goschen of Ballards. Subject: Christ Blessing Little Children.

No. 4. Erected by Charles Goschen. Above (centre), Baptism of our Lord; left side, St. Peter Baptising Centurion; right side, St. Philip Baptising Eunuch; below, Baptism of King Ethelbert by Augustine.

West Window

Subject : Centre, Our Lord and the Virgin ; left, Shepherds ; right, The Three Kings with Attendants ; above, Apostles ; below, (centre) King Solomon, (left) Queen of Sheba with Attendants, (right) Servants with Attendants.

North Aisle, and dedicated by William Pott in memory of his wife Mary. Subject : St. Thomas, St. Margaret, St. Edward.

No. 2. Dedicated by his sons to the memory of Henry Tritton. Subject : St. Ethelreda, The Venerable Bede, St. Frideswede.

No. 3. In memory of Marianne Hamilton, widow of the Revd. James Hamilton, dedicated by their children. Subject : St. Augustine, St. Bertha, St. Alban.

No. 4. In memory of Sir Henry Bridges and Lady Bridges, and also Mary Ann Bridges, daughter of Canon Bridges. Perfected and dedicated by the Revd. Canon Bridges. Subject : St. Pudencia, St. Polycarp, St. Mary of Bethany.

With regard to the last of these subjects, I have heard that the picture of St. Mary of Bethany is painted after the likeness of Mary Bridges—the daughter of Canon Bridges, who died at the early age of 19. I have been told also that her rubies and diamonds were set in the cross on the Altar. This cross was stolen, and the thief is said to have been the notorious Charles Peace who at the time was very busy in the neighbourhood.

East Wall of North Aisle

No. 1. In memory of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, erected by subscription ; known as “the Bishop’s Window.” Subject : Above, The Ascension ; below, The Day of Pentecost.

No. 2. Dedicated by the Revd. Canon Bridges in memory of his brother, Commander James Henry Bridges. Subject : St. James the Great, St. Jude (carrying ship).



INTERIOR OF BEDDINGTON CHURCH.
(Showing galleries, *circa* 1840.)



BEDDINGTON CHURCH
(Early part of XIXth Century.)

In the *Archæological Journal* of 1850 is recorded the discovery of frescoes in Beddington Church over the chancel arch, facing the nave, of remains of a former (clerestory ?), and above the level of the former rood loft, of a niche or arch in the north wall for the purpose of lighting the rood. In the tool-house, near the east end of the church, a window has been placed which was found embedded in the north wall at the time of the restoration by Mr. Hamilton; the top of it is blackened as if a candle had been burnt there frequently. The window may have been lighted in this way in old times as a beacon to guide belated travellers on dark or stormy winter nights. Before leaving the church, one ought to mention that the present rector, the Revd. Hugh A. Hodgson, has added dormer windows to the roof of the nave, thereby rendering the church less gloomy, lighting up the roof, and improving the ventilation, and making other beautiful features of the church more visible. He has also converted the Carew chapel into a Lady-chapel in a most thorough and tasteful manner, with as little disturbance as possible of the features of the old chapel. The following inventory of the goods and ornaments of the church in the time of Edward VI. was taken by Mr. Sharpe from the Surrey Archæological collections :—

Imprimis :—

A communion cup of silver made of chalices.

Item. A carpet for the communion table, and a diaper cloth.

Item. An aulter clothe, white damask and tawny satten.

Item. Vestments, one of velvet.

Item. A crosse of copper and gilt with images.

Item. A pix of latten with jj canopies.

Item. A bible, a psalter, a service book, and a paraphrases.

Item. A sauns bell (sanctus bell).

Item. V belles in the steeple.

Item. One crosse clothe of Sarcenet.

The churchwardens of the time were Richard Tailor and John Rowlands. All the ornaments were sold for thirty-five shillings.

I also extract the list of Rectors from Mr. Sharpe's book :—

Names.	Date of Institution.	Patrons.
John Harvest of Andevere.	Uncertain.	—
Adam de Stratton.	Uncertain (Died before 1895).	—
William de Karleton.	Aug. 18, 1294.	—
Thomas de Kynningham.	Oct. 28, 1307.	—
William de Alington.	May 22, 1318.	The King.
John de Windsore.	Uncertain (Rector in 1332).	—
Richard de Novo Castro.	1332.	—
Nicholas de Ramberti Curia.	Oct. 11, 1335.	—
John de Sancetio.	July 10, 1341.	Prior and Convent of Bermondsey.
William Aubrey.	Uncertain (Rector in 1362).	—
(Register lost 1345–1366, time of Black Death.)		
William de Wolton.	March 12, 1370.	The King.
William Deonys.	Jan. 25, 1405.	The Abbot and Convent.
Thomas Redlyngton.	Aug. 7, 1407.	The Abbot and Convent.
John Chanordeler.	Oct. 4, 1407.	The Abbot and Convent.

(Register 1415–1446 lost.)



THE REV. H. A. HODGSON, RECTOR OF BEDDINGTON.



ROBERT HENDERSON, PEOPLE'S WARDEN.



W. A. WINTON, RECTOR'S WARDEN.

List of Rectors (*continued*)—

Names.	Date of Institution.	Patrons.
John Walsh.	Uncertain.	The Abbot and Convent.
John Byrkyn.	Dec. 4, 1448.	The Abbot and Convent.
Richard Tannere.	Nov. 5, 1450.	The Abbot and Convent.
(Resigned and again instituted July 27, 1457—was living in 1472.) (Register 1492–1500 lost.)		
Christopher Lytton.	Uncertain.	The Abbot and Convent.
William Sampson.	July 25, 1502.	The Abbot and Convent.
Simon Green, alias Foderby.	June 9, 1507.	The Abbot and Convent.
Robert Barret.	Uncertain.	The Abbot and Convent.
Charles Carew.	March 24, 1529.	Sir N. Carew.
(Rector in 1534—executed for treason 1540.)		
George Birkeham.	Feb. 1, 1542.	The King.
Richard Ashby.	Uncertain (Died 1558).	„
Richard Worde.	Dec. 5, 1578.	Sir F. Carew.
Thomas Pope.	Uncertain (Died 1649).	„
John Cox.	Uncertain (Died 1669).	—
Charles Barriman.	Nov. 25, 1669.	Sir N. Carew.
William Durham.	March 18, 1672.	„
Thomas Parker.	March 4, 1672.	„
John Nelme.	Dec. 9, 1684.	„
(Also Rector of Carshalton.)		
Richard Reddall.	Nov. 5, 1703.	Trustees of Sir N. Carew.
John Lang.	Nov. 19, 1708.	N. Carew, Junr.
(Bp. of Norwich. Died of small-pox caught at coronation of George II., 1727.)		
John Herbert.	May 27, 1727.	Sir N. Hacket Carew.
Nicholas Penny.	April 13, 1730.	Sir N. Hacket Carew.
John Price.	May 29, 1745.	Sir N. Hacket Carew.
John Bromfield Ferrers.	Jan., 1783.	—
James Hamilton.	1841.	—
William Marsh.	1860.	—
Alexander Henry Bridges.	Nov. 1864.	Sir H. Bridges
Hugh Alexander Hodgson.	1891.	Mrs. Bridges.

Somewhere buried in the church or churchyard lies the body of one, William Stewart, who died at the age of 110 in 1705, who had therefore lived in three centuries ; and near the entrance to the Carew chapel is the tomb of an old huntsman of the Carews named George Hickson, who died at the age of 101. He had been 90 years in the service of the Carews. Near the west door is the flat tombstone of Honest Robin Betterton. He was a fishmonger from Croydon—Honest was only a Christian name, and I hope he lived up to it. There were rumours that he had been “ resurrected ” and his body sold to some hospital. Canon Bridges had the tomb opened, but there was nothing in the brick grave but newts and frogs, so probably the rumour was true. Old Mr. Roffey told me that such was the dread of the resurrectionists, who made it their business to steal newly-buried bodies by night, and sell them to the hospitals, that a regular watch used to be kept in the churchyard. There is a group of rectors’ tombstones near the south-west corner of the church, brought together, I was told, by Canon Bridges. In the churchyard is an old yew tree which must have stood there for 500 or 600 years. Unfortunately another tree fell on it some years ago, during a storm, and broke off one side of it, rather spoiling its symmetry, but it is still flourishing, and bids fair to recover its former glory.

There are few older registers than those of Beddington, which begin in pre-Reformation times

—marriages and deaths from 1538, baptisms from 1561.

I append some of the earlier entries in the Register :

BAPTISMS

An Account^t of children christened beginning—

1561.	Dec. 16.	Thomas Montague.
	June 23.	Robert New.
	June 28.	Barbara Holburne.
	Mar. 7.	John Collans.
1562.	Apr. 16.	Robart Shurlocke.
	Apr. 16.	Alice Shurlocke.
	Apr. 16.	Richard Wonnarn.
	Nov. 10.	Thomas Michell.
	Jan. 18.	Harrie Phillip.
	Jan. 20.	Katherine Gunne.
	Feb. 14.	Joane Holburne.
	Mar. 13.	Elizabeth Matthew.
1563.	Apr. 11.	Joane Wallisse.
	July 25.	Thomas Rogers.
	Sept. 26.	Ellen Clemens.
	Oct. 4.	Margaret Leggrar.
	Nov. 4.	Henricus Wallisse.
	Dec. 20.	Alice Montague.
	Feb. 20.	Francis Glouer.
	Mar. 27.	John Hillar.
1564.	Apr. 12.	Joan Taylor.
	Apr. 15.	Harrie Holburne.
	Apr. 20.	Thomas Parker.
	May 14.	Katherine Wattersee.
	May 20.	Joane Michell.
	June 25.	Alice Luen.
	July 10.	Francis Hughson.
	Aug. 28.	Richard Wallisse.
	Dec. 28.	Elizabeth Wallisse.
	Dec. 4.	Margaret Gunne.

1565. Apr. 9. Thomas New.
 Apr. 12. Elizabeth Phillip.
 Apr. 16. Elizabeth Throgmorton.

MARRIAGES

1538. Apr. 20. Thomas Mabson and Joan Hunt, widow,
 were married.
1539. July 5. John Lashforth and Margerie Walker.
 Nov. 10. John Richbell and Ursula Russell.
 Nov. 18. John Williams and Margaret Custance.
1540. Apr. 5. John Heron and Agnes Peele.
 Apr. 13. George Sturmy and Jane Tinkeler.
 Sept. 5. Jeffery Pacis of Micham and Agnes
 Glasguin.
1541. July 12. Thomas Brampton and Margaret Friend.
 July 23. John Richbell and Ursula Russell.
 (This is curious, the same couple are
 recorded as having been married on
 Nov. 10, 1539.)
- Aug. 12. John Williams and Margaret Custance.
 (This couple already married on Nov.
 18, 1539.)
1542. Oct. 23. Tho. Wattersoll and Joan Terry.
1543. Apr. 6. Sir Humfrey Radleif and Elizabeth
 Harvey-Gantie.

(No entries recorded between 1553 and 1557.)

BURIALS

1538. Nov. 30. Imprimis—Thomas Hunt of Wallington
 was buried.
- Jan. 6. Janes Younge.
 Jan. 24. Jone Cole.
 Feb. 4. Alice Fygge of Wallington.
 Mar. 21. Felix Hunte.
1539. Apr. 18. John Walker, junr., Beddington.
 May 23. Bartho Younge.
 July 28. Robert Tayler.
 Aug. 4. William Glover.

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BURIALS (*continued*)—

1539. (blank) Christian Read.
Oct. 3. Sir Edw^d Ferrist, preist of the parish.
Jan. 25. Thomas Brooke.

It is to be noticed that at this period the year ends in March not December.

No entries recorded between May 3, 1553, and May 7, 1587.

Among the baptisms there is that of Elizabeth Throgmorton, April 16, 1565, to which I have alluded in a former chapter as possibly being that of Lady Raleigh. One gathers some facts also about the inhabitants of Beddington in those early days, *e.g.* William Philip was the miller, Richard Elmer the blacksmith, Thos. Chyney, Sir Francis Carew's falconer. The Rev. Richard Worde, the rector, every two years or so brings a son or daughter to be baptised—as I said before, he had seventeen children. One wonders what became of them all. We do know, however, that Sir Francis Carew left £100 to Thomasin Worde, the ninth daughter of the Revd. Richard. I have her receipt duly witnessed, and Nicholas, her brother, the second son, is one of the witnesses. Evidently she was a great favourite of Sir Francis Carew. Alexander Garth, of Morden, married Alice Worde, the sixth daughter, in 1609.

In the list of burials we have those recorded of Sir Edward Horrist, priest of this parish, October 3, 1538; Sir Wm. Stapland, curate of this parish, March 26, 1543; Sir Richard Ashby, parson of this

parish, March 24, 1558. It was the fashion in those days to address the clergy by that title. It calls to mind Sir Nathaniel, the priest in Shakespeare's play, *Love's Labour's Lost*. There are also such entries as "Old Agnes the Spinner," "John the Labourer." No surnames are given, perhaps they had none, and were survivals of times when surnames were non-existent. In 1594, between May and August, eight people are recorded as having died of the plague, five again in 1609, eight in August and September, 1636; between 1661 and 1668 there are no entries: 1665 was the year of the great plague, so we are unable to say how it affected Beddington. There is one entry which is rather striking, viz. July 31, 1631—"Mary a pious daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight." There must have been something exceptionally good about her to cause such an entry to be made. In the churchwardens' accounts there are offertories and collections for the rebuilding of St. Paul's. Sir Nicholas Carew records in the register his intention to contribute £5 a year for so many years. There is the old title of Goodman and Goodye applied to subscribers of inferior rank. There are also several offertories for the prisoners in Barbary, taken and held to ransom by pirates in the Mediterranean.

So ends this little history. It is full of imperfections, and in many respects it is incomplete, but, as I have said in the preface, I have tried to make

it, as far as I can, a popular history, easily read and understood, and have avoided as far as possible dreary details. I have also tried to recall all the old traditions and stories, so as to preserve them for the generations that come after. It has been a labour of love with me, for my association with Beddington was a very happy one, and I have tried to do something in return for the many kindnesses I received there. Beddington is yearly becoming more suburban. Few remain of the old society, and a very interesting and delightful society it was. One may mention among its survivors, Miss Tritton and Miss Collyer-Bristow, the latter now in her 91st year, both of them devoted to Beddington and its church, both of them deservedly possessing the respect and affection of all. Perhaps among the old members who have gone to another life, mention should be made of Mr. John Shaw who died at the age of 94, having hunted regularly until he was 86. He was solicitor to the eccentric Duke of Portland whose supposed dual personality gave rise to the famous Druce case. His memory reached back to the severe winter of 1807, when he came up from Chester to school at Ealing. He sat on the top of the coach, clad only in coat, waistcoat, trousers, and linen shirt, boots and stockings, the ordinary dress of schoolboys in those days—they never wore overcoats. When the coach stopped to change horses he would run on for a mile or so to restore the

circulation in his limbs. When the coach overtook him, the guard would seize him by the coat collar and swing him to the top of the coach. He lived at Beddington Lodge. In Beddington Place lived Mr. Collyer-Bristow, the head of a great firm of London lawyers, who was much beloved by all who knew him, and was always a generous supporter of all good works in the parish. Then there were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tritton, the former remembered locally for his restoration of the Carew chapel, and other benefactions to the church, and more widely known as the generous founder of All Saints, Margaret Street; the latter, who survived him many years, also remembered for many kindnesses and her generous support of all good causes. Lastly, one must not forget two other interesting personages, Miss Charlotte and Miss Fanny Ferrers, daughters of Mr. Ferrers the rector, the former reaching the age of 90 before she died, who had sat under four rectors—their brother, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Marsh, and Canon Bridges, and who were full of interesting reminiscences of their early life at Beddington. One is glad to find, however, that there are still worthy successors of these good old people who so generously supported the church and all good causes. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Charles Jacomb, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Malinson, and Miss Winstanley. Houses and factories are now springing up everywhere in Beddington, and soon there will be few open spaces left. God

forbid that profane hands should ever be laid on the immediate surroundings of the church. I would urge upon the churchwardens and the parochial council to use their utmost endeavours to prevent any such encroachment, and to preserve what makes Beddington Church one of the most picturesque in England. May I suggest also that they should from time to time renew the inscriptions, if necessary, on the tombstones? Many, especially on the floor of the church, are being slowly obliterated by the passage over them of many feet. I also urge upon the committee of the Female Orphanage that they should preserve every relic of the past, and not lightly or wantonly destroy or part with anything that helps to illuminate the ancient history of their house. And people, as they walk to and fro in Beddington, should remember what 'an ancient place it is, and reverence it accordingly. Roman legionaries have marched along its roads. A great Saxon saint died there. And kings and queens and nobles and other great personages have visited it, and possibly decisions affecting the welfare of the State and of Europe in general have been made there. There, too, for many generations have been the humbler folk, the rude forefathers of the hamlet, who had their inglorious little day and did their work faithfully—perhaps better work than the masters they served ever did—and were finally laid to rest in the quiet old churchyard.

APPENDIX

RALEGH'S BURIAL PLACE: THE CASE FOR BEDDINGTON

From "The Times" of Oct. 1918.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT—MISS WOTTON)

TO-MORROW at four o'clock a special service in commemoration of the tercentenary of Sir Walter Raleigh will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster—St. Margaret's rather than elsewhere, since most of us believe that he is buried there. May I venture to suggest that this belief rests upon the slender foundations of assertion, rather than upon the bed-rock of fact?

The great west window, depicting incidents in Raleigh's life, was paid for by generous Americans. Why they subscribed was because their enthusiasm had been fired by a Mr. J. T. Lord; so they made no independent inquiries, but relied upon him. Mr. Lord's enthusiasm had been fired by Dean Farrar, so Lord made no inquiries either; which perhaps was a pity, since Farrar shone more as a saint than as an antiquary. Farrar, in his turn, relied upon a brass which had been put up in 1845. This states:—

Within the Chancel of the Church was Interred

The Body of The

Great Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt.

on the Day he was Beheaded

in Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

Octr. 29th, An. Dom. 1618.

Reader—Should you reflect on his errors

Remember his many virtues

And that he was a mortal.

But this is no proof of personal research, since it is merely a copy of a wooden tablet which was set up in 1818.

It is amusing that, as extra proof of lack of individual investigation, all these well-wishers have misspelt the man's name. We have it on the authority of Sir Sidney Lee, and of Professor Laughton, that none of Sir Walter's recognised signatures bears that spelling.

The instigator of the wooden tablet, whose name is not known, depended upon one line in the parish registers :—

“ Sr. Walter Rawleigh Knight October 1618.”

Some of us contend that this one-line scribble denotes a temporary lodging of a few hours only, and that Sir Walter was really buried at Beddington in Surrey.

When Lady Raleigh said “ Good-bye ” to her husband at the Gate House at midnight on the 28th, she told him that she had just received permission from “ the lords ” to be given his body and to bury it where she chose. The execution took place at an early hour on the 29th, and following hard upon it Lady Raleigh sent a letter post-haste to her brother :—

My best brother, Sir Nicholas Carew, at Beddington.

I desiar, good brother, that you will be pleased to let my berri the worthi boddi of my nobell husband Sir Walter Raleigh in your church at beddington wher I desiar to be berred. The lords have given me his ded boddi, though they denied me his life. This nit hee shall be brought you with two or three of my men.

Let me he'r presently,

E. R.

God hold me in my wites.

It is evident that Raleigh's body could not lie all day on the scaffold. It is equally certain that it would not be allowed to be conveyed through daylight streets. We have documentary proof of this, since the authorities were so anxious to prevent an outburst of popular resentment that they had arranged counter interests elsewhere. What more natural than that the body should be carried just a few yards into the nearest adequate shelter, which chanced to be the Parish Church ? And again, what more natural

than that the priest or clerk, not in Lady Raleigh's confidence, should promptly record the fact that the coffin had been lowered into a convenient vault? and then, that that same "nit," as the poor widow wrote, it was removed to Beddington? The head, one remembers, is buried in the Nicholas vault at West Horsley, Surrey.

"Bess Throckmorton" was the last woman on earth to be denied upon a point on which she felt so strongly. The woman who, in defiance of the wrathful Queen Elizabeth, had gloried in her love-match; the woman who had the nerve to have her dear Wat's head embalmed, and put into "a red leathern bagge" as her subsequent bed-fellow; the woman who conducted endless law cases until her death in 1647—this is not the kind of woman who, since she wanted Beddington, would be turned from her purpose, and put off with anything short of Beddington.

Why should not a faculty be obtained for a search at St. Margaret's? No better way of marking the Tercentenary could be found than a definite assurance that we are honouring at the right shrine.

LIST OF DESIGNERS AND ARCHITECTS OF WINDOWS, ETC.

East window by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

Two side windows in chancel on north side by Messrs. Connor.

All windows in Lady Chapel by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

Picture of Day of Judgment in north-west corner by Clayton and Bell.

West window, Clayton and Bell.

Windows in north aisle by Clayton and Bell.

Window in east wall of north aisle by Clayton and Bell.

South aisle, No. 1, beginning at east end, by Lavers and Barraud.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in south aisle, by Clayton and Bell.

Dormer windows were designed by Mr. H. P. Burke-Downing, F.S.A., who also supervised the conversion of the Carew Chapel into a Lady Chapel.

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